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State of Oklahoma

The Judiciary

Annual Report
• FY-88 •

Administrative Office of the Courts

SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
1915 N. STILES, SUITE 305
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

HOWARD W. CONYERS
DIRECTOR
(405) 521-2450

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:

The enclosed Annual Report and Statistical Appendix of the Oklahoma Judiciary is respectfully submitted to you. We are pleased and proud to report that the judicial branch of state government is preserving Oklahoma's tradition of providing quality justice to the citizens of our state.

As a part of our efforts to foster and preserve that tradition, we continue to explore and expand the role of computers in the courts. Computerization of functions in the court clerk's offices has now been or soon will be extended to five of our district courts having the largest caseloads. That project, utilizing the mainframe computer located in our office, continues to provide significant savings in time and money to the courts and litigants.

Throughout this year, the Supreme Court worked diligently toward its goal of resolving all appeals within three hundred days of filing. The implementation of the computerized tracking of issues raised on appeal will greatly assist the Court in achieving this goal. The resolution of cases by the Court of Appeals utilizing summary disposition and memorandum opinions has also proved effective in reaching this goal. Despite these efforts, the three hundred day goal will be unattainable without an increase in the number of support personnel in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

The electronic jury selection plan, in place statewide with the aid of this office, is also achieving substantial savings in the operation of our trial courts. The use of personal computers in the management of traffic and misdemeanor dockets, although in the developmental stage, seems similarly promising.

In June, the Supreme Court sponsored the Sovereignty Symposium. This conference, which was attended by 450 persons from throughout the nation, focused on issues and developments in federal, state and tribal law and the interrelationships of those governments.

I want to express my appreciation to Chief Justice John B. Doolin and the Justices of the Oklahoma Supreme Court for their support and assistance to our office during this time of transition. Similarly, the support and aid of the members of the Forty-first Session of the Oklahoma Legislature is gratefully acknowledged. The production of this report and the proud accomplishments it depicts would have been impossible without the cooperation of this state's dedicated judges and court clerks, and the staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Respectfully submitted,

Howard W Conyers

Howard W. Conyers
Administrative Director of the Courts

The Oklahoma Judicial System

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The Oklahoma Judiciary Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1988 and Statistical Appendix, printed by the Office of Public Affairs, Central Printing Division, are issued by the Administrative Director of the Courts as authorized by 20 O.S. 1981, §16.11. Seven Hundred (700) copies of the Annual Report and Five Hundred Fifty (550) copies of the Appendix have been prepared and distributed at a cost of $6,559.00. Copies of both have been deposited with the Publications Clearinghouse of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

THE JUDICIARY

Court Structure

The third branch of the government, the judiciary, is constitutionally vested with powers which are separate and distinct from the executive and legislative branches of government. The current court structure was adopted in 1969 by constitutional amendment. Jurisdiction of the courts in Oklahoma is divided into four categories:

1) Courts of last resort;
2) Intermediate appellate courts;
3) Courts of general jurisdiction; and
4) Courts of limited jurisdiction.

Courts of Last Resort

Two courts fall into this category — the Supreme Court and the Court of Criminal Appeals. In addition to having jurisdiction over all civil appeals, the Supreme Court has general superintending control over all inferior courts, agencies, commissions and boards created by law, with the exception of the Court on the Judiciary and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment. The Court of Criminal Appeals has appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases.

Intermediate Appellate Courts

The Court of Appeals, created in 1970, is Oklahoma's intermediate appellate court. Jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is prescribed by the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals hears and decides cases assigned to it by the Supreme Court.

Courts of General Jurisidiction

In Oklahoma, the court of general jurisdiction is the District Court. The state is divided into twenty-six district court judicial districts. The District Court has unlimited original jurisdiction over all justiciable matters.

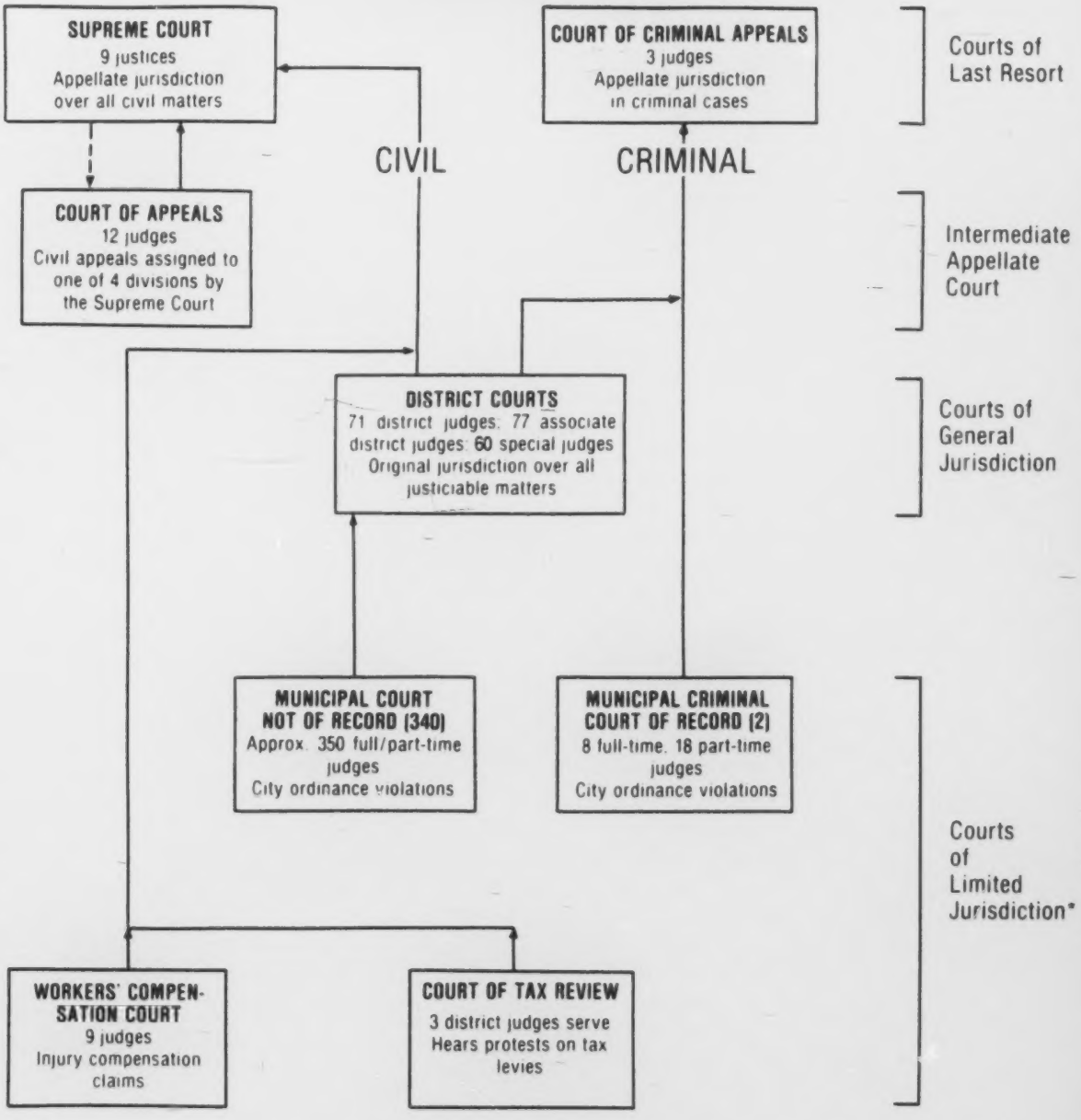
Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Oklahoma has four courts of limited jurisdiction. The Court on the Judiciary, which was created by constitutional amendment in 1966, consists of a trial division and an appellate division. The Court on the Judiciary has jurisdiction over all proceedings filed against judges which seek their removal from office. The Workers' Compensation Court hears and determines claims brought by employees against employers for work-related injuries. The Court of Tax Review is comprised of three judges designated by the Governor to consider protests against tax levies. Municipal Courts hear prosecutions involving violations of municipal ordinances. Cities with populations in excess of 200,000 have municipal criminal courts of record. All other municipalities have courts not of record.

To assist the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in exercising the court's administrative authority over all inferior courts, the Constitution authorizes an Administrative Director of Courts and staff. The Administrative Office of the Courts works closely with the Supreme Court, and particularly the Chief Justice, in administering the judicial branch of government for the State of Oklahoma.

Organizational Chart

Judicial System


SUPREME COURT
9 justices
Appellate jurisdiction over all civil matters
COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS
3 judges
Appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases
Courts of Last Resort
CIVIL
CRIMINAL
COURT OF APPEALS
12 judges
Civil appeals assigned to one of 4 divisions by the Supreme Court
Intermediate Appellate Court
DISTRICT COURTS
71 district judges; 77 associate district judges; 60 special judges
Original jurisdiction over all justiciable matters
Courts of General Jurisdiction
MUNICIPAL COURT NOT OF RECORD (340)
Approx. 350 full/part-time judges
City ordinance violations
MUNICIPAL CRIMINAL COURT OF RECORD (2)
8 full-time, 18 part-time judges
City ordinance violations
Courts of Limited Jurisdiction*
WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT
9 judges
Injury compensation claims
COURT OF TAX REVIEW
3 district judges serve
Hears protests on tax levies
Indicates route of appeal
Indicates assignment of cases

*The Court on the Judiciary is not shown

Supreme Court

The Oklahoma Constitution grants to the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases, both at law and in equity. In the event a conflict arises between the Supreme Court and the Court of Criminal Appeals regarding jurisdiction, the Supreme Court is constitutionally empowered to determine which court has jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has a general superintending control and administrative authority over all inferior courts, agencies, commissions and boards except for the Court on the Judiciary and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment. Additionally, the Supreme Court has the exclusive power and authority to discipline attorneys and pass upon the qualifications of all applicants for admission to the practice of law within the state.

The nine justices, one from each of the Supreme Court judicial districts, serve six-year terms. At the general election preceding the expiration of a term of office, a justice who desires to remain in office must file a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. If a majority of those voters casting ballots in a nonpartisan election vote in favor of retention, the justice will serve another term.

A vacancy occurring on the Supreme Court during a term of office is filled by gubernatorial appointment. The Judicial Nominating Commission provides the Governor with a list of nominees which have been selected by the Commission from applicants living in the appropriate Supreme Court judicial district. To be eligible to serve as a justice on the Supreme Court, an applicant must be at least thirty years of age, a qualified elector in his or her particular Supreme Court district for at least one year, and a licensed practicing attorney or judge for five years.

The Supreme Court selects a Chief Justice and Vice-Chief Justice who serve two-year terms. The Court also appoints a Clerk of the Supreme Court and an Administrative Director of the Courts, both of whom serve at the pleasure of the Supreme Court. James W. Patterson, as Clerk of the Supreme Court, is responsible for maintaining all records of the Supreme Court. The Administrative Director, Howard W. Conyers, assists the Chief Justice in his various administrative duties.

THE SUPREME COURT

BENCH

Drawn by Thomas Batista

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma

Yvonne Kauger Marian P. Opala Alma Wilson Hardy Summers

Robert E. Lavender Rudolph Hargrave John B. Doolin, *Chief Justice* Ralph B. Hodges Robert D. Simms

Caseload Inventory

(Includes cases assigned to Court of Appeals)

Total Cases Pending as of July 1, 1987		3136
Total Cases Filed Fiscal Year 1988		2171
Total Cases Disposed of July 1, 1987 through June 30, 1988		2298
CASES DISPOSED by issuance of mandate or conclusion of original action, federal certified questions and habeas corpus	1989	
CASES DISPOSED by inventory audit	162	
CASES DISPOSED by consolidation	147	
CASES PENDING June 30, 1988		3009
CASES AT ISSUE - ASSIGNED TO THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS	925	
CASES AT ISSUE - UNASSIGNED	763	
CASES NOT AT ISSUE (briefing cycle, stayed, etc.)	1321	
DECREASE IN INVENTORY		127

DISPOSITION BY CATEGORY

OPINIONS RENDERED	1414
REHEARING	645
ORIGINAL ACTIONS	215
CERTIORARI DENIED	231
CERTIORARI GRANTED	64
BAR MATTERS	74
DISMISSALS	142
DISSENTING OPINIONS	61
SPECIAL WRITINGS	211

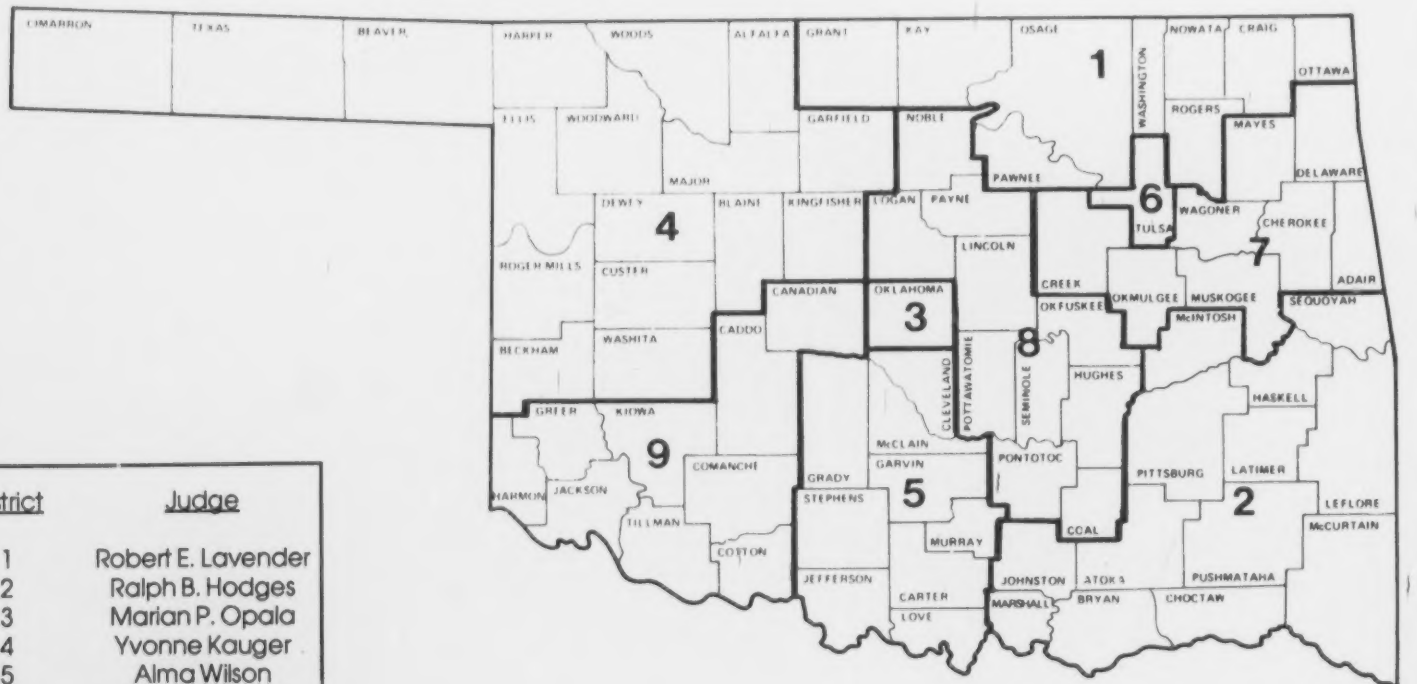
SUPREME COURT FINAL DISPOSITIONS 1209

MANDATES ISSUED	994
ORIGINAL ACTIONS DISPOSED	215

COURT OF APPEALS

CASES ASSIGNED Fiscal year	1362
COURT OF APPEALS Mandates Issued	780

Supreme Court
Judicial Districts



District	Judge
1	Robert E. Lavender
2	Ralph B. Hodges
3	Marian P. Opala
4	Yvonne Kauger
5	Alma Wilson
6	Robert D. Simms
7	Hardy Summers
8	Rudolph Hargrave
9	John B. Doolin

Court of Criminal Appeals

Jurisdiction of all criminal appeals rests exclusively with the Court of Criminal Appeals. The three-member court decides appeals from the District Courts and the Municipal Criminal Courts of Record.

The judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals are selected in the same manner as Supreme Court justices from three Court of Criminal Appeals judicial districts. They serve six-year terms and are subject to a non-partisan statewide vote on their retention.

Effective the second Monday in January, 1989, two additional judges will be added to this court to fill two newly-created Court of Criminal Appeals judicial districts. Any vacancies on the court are filled by gubernatorial appointments with the assistance of the Judicial Nominating Commission.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court serves as the ex officio Clerk of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

The Court of Criminal Appeals

Hez J. Bussey Tom Brett Ed Parks
Presiding Judge

Caseload Inventory

July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988

Total Cases Pending as of July 1, 1987		523
Total Cases Filed Fiscal Year 1988		1046
Total Cases Disposed of Fiscal Year 1988		984
Regular Appeals		
Abated	1	
Affirmed	286	
Modified & Affirmed	21	
Reversed	43	
Dismissed	33	
Granted	6	
Denied	47	
Reversed & Remanded	29	
Total	466	
Post Conviction		
Granted	43	
Affirming Denial	168	
Dismissed	6	
Denied	10	
Total	227	
Original Proceedings		
Declined Jurisdiction	45	
Granted	82	
Dismissed	21	
Denied	143	
Total	291	
Total Cases Pending as of June 30, 1988		585

Court of Criminal Appeals
Judicial Districts

District	Judge
1	Ed Parks
2	Tom Brett
3	Hez J. Bussey

Court of Appeals

The caseload of the Court of Appeals is comprised solely of civil appeals assigned by the Supreme Court. Final decisions of the Court of Appeals are not directly appealable to the Supreme Court; however, if a majority of the justices agree that certiorari should be granted, the decision by the Court of Appeals may be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Each of the 12 judges of the Court of Appeals is assigned by the Supreme Court to one of four permanent divisions, two of which sit in Tulsa County and two in Oklahoma County. Two judges serve from each of the six congressional districts in the state. In a nonpartisan election, if a majority of those who cast ballots vote in favor of retention, the judge will serve another term.

If a vacancy occurs on the Court of Appeals prior to the expiration of a term, the Governor appoints a successor from the congressional district in which the vacancy exists. In making the appointment, the Governor relies upon the recommendation of the Judicial Nominating Commission.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court also serves as Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

CASELOAD INVENTORY

July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988

Cases Assigned by the Supreme Court	1362
Opinions Rendered	1215
Published	77
Unpublished	1138
Court of Appeals Mandates Issued (No Certiorari Filed)	780

The Court of Appeals

Oklahoma City Division

James P. Garrett
Division I

Carol M. Hansen
Division III

Robert L. Bailey
Division III

Patricia D. MacGuigan
Division I

Lester A. Reynolds
Division I

Stewart M. Hunter
Division III

The Court of Appeals

Tulsa Division

John F. Reif
Division II

William W. Means
Division II

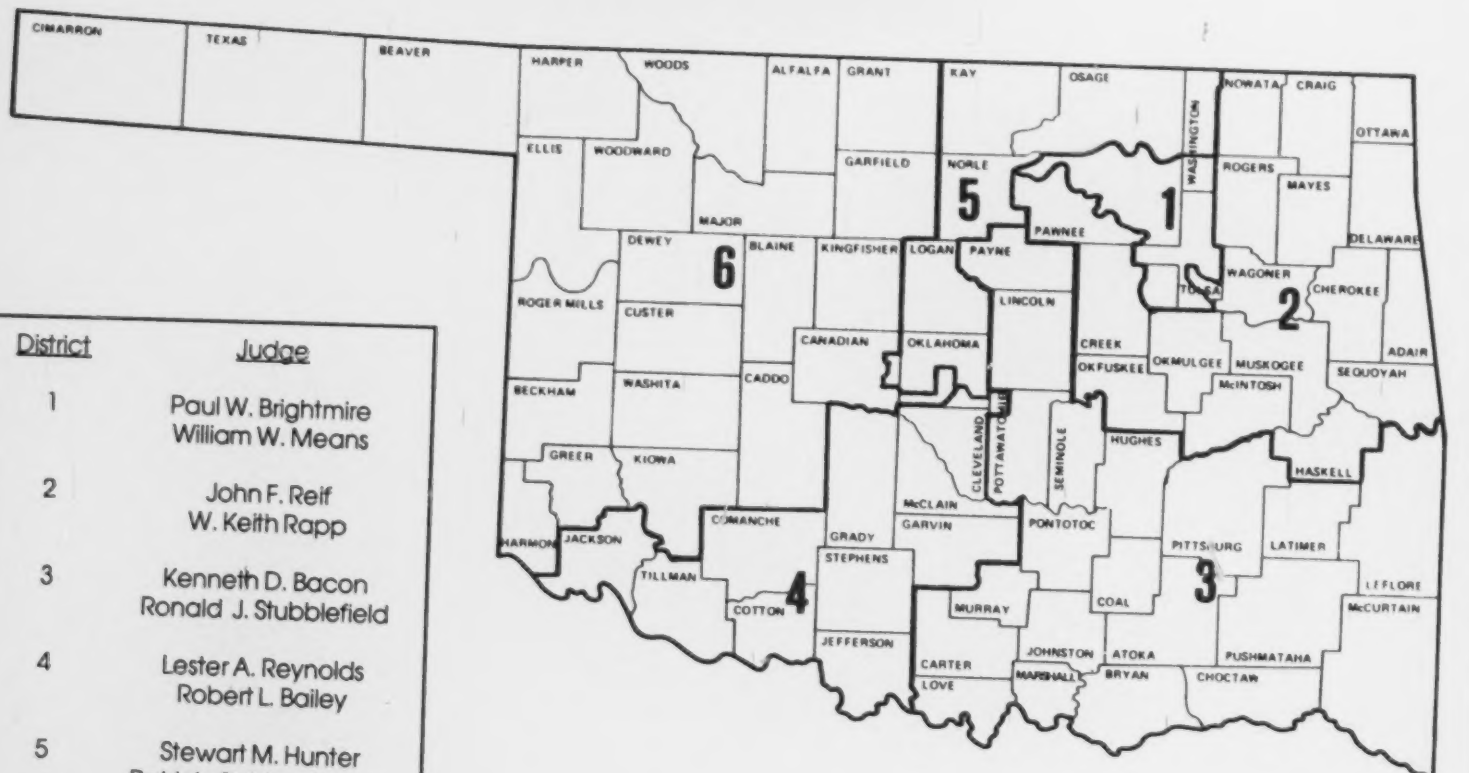
Ronald J. Stubblefield
Division IV

W. Keith Rapp
Division IV

Paul W. Brightmire
Division IV

Kenneth D. Bacon
Division II

Court of Appeals Judicial Districts



District	Judge
1	Paul W. Brightmire William W. Means
2	John F. Reif W. Keith Rapp
3	Kenneth D. Bacon Ronald J. Stubblefield
4	Lester A. Reynolds Robert L. Bailey
5	Stewart M. Hunter Patricia D. MacGuigan
6	James R. Garrett Carol M. Hansen

District Courts

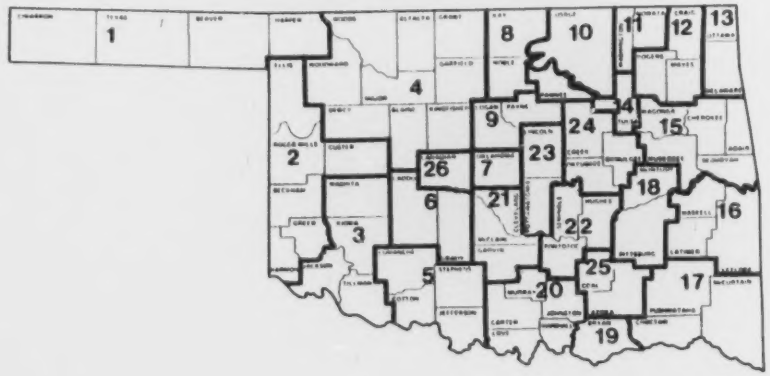
The District Courts have unlimited original jurisdiction in all justiciable matters and the power of review in administrative actions designated by statute. In addition, appeals from Municipal Courts not of record are heard by the District Courts as trials de novo.

Oklahoma is divided into 26 District Court judicial districts. Each such district consists of an entire county or several contiguous counties. For the purposes of administration, the judicial districts are combined into nine judicial administrative districts. A district judge is selected as presiding judge by all the district and associate district judges within the judicial administrative district. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the presiding judge has general administrative authority and supervision over all courts within the district.

The District Courts consist of 71 district judges, 77 associate district judges and 60 special — judges. District judges and associate district judges are elected for four-year terms in nonpartisan elections within their judicial districts. If a vacancy occurs in the position of district judge or associate district judge, the Governor appoints a replacement with the assistance of the Judicial Nominating Commission. Special judges are appointed by the district judges of the judicial administrative district.

A District Court Clerk is elected from each county for a four-year term. Once elected, they serve as county officers and are responsible for maintaining all court records.

District Court Judicial Districts



Figures in parenthesis indicate 1980 official total population of Judicial Districts.

1. The counties of Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, and Harper. (32,896)
2. The counties of Ellis, Roger Mills, Custer, Beckham, Greer and Harmon. (67,180)
3. The counties of Washita, Kiowa, Jackson and Tillman. (69, 263)
4. The counties of Dewey, Blaine, Kingfisher, Garfield, Major, Woodward, Woods, Alfalfa and Grant. (150,834)
5. The counties of Comanche, Stephens, Cotton and Jefferson. (171,396)
6. The counties of Grady and Caddo. (70,395)
7. The county of Oklahoma. (568,933)
8. The counties of Noble and Kay. (61,425)
9. The counties of Logan and Payne. (89,316)
10. The county of Osage. (39,327)
11. The counties of Washington and Nowata. (59,599)
12. The counties of Rogers, Mayes and Craig. (93,711)
13. The counties of Ottawa and Delaware. (56,816)
14. The counties of Tulsa and Pawnee. (485,903)
15. The counties of Wagoner, Cherokee, Adair, Muskogee and Sequoyah. (188,748)
16. The counties of Haskell, LeFlore and Latimer. (61,548)
17. The counties of Pushmataha, McCurtain and Choctaw. (65,127)
18. The counties of McIntosh and Pittsburg. (56,086)
19. The county of Bryan. (30,535)
20. The counties of Love, Carter, Murray, Johnston and Marshall. (84,132)
21. The counties of Garvin, McClain and Cleveland. (181,320)
22. The counties of Seminole, Hughes and Pontotoc. (74,409)
23. The counties of Lincoln and Pottawatomie. (81,840)
24. The counties of Okfuskee, Okmulgee and Creek. (109,310)
25. The counties of Coal and Atoka. (18,789)
26. The county of Canadian. (56,452)

Assembly of Presiding Judges

Judicial Administrative Districts	Judicial Districts	Presiding Judge
Northeastern	10, 11, 12 & 13	Sam C. Fullerton
Southeastern	16, 17, 19 & 25	Joe C. Taylor
Oklahoma-Canadian	7 & 26	William Saied
Northwest - Panhandle	1, 2 & 4	John W. Michael
South Central	20, 21 & 22	Gordon R. Melson
Tulsa-Pawnee	14	Clifford E. Hopper
East Central	15, 18 & 24	John D. Maley
North Central	8, 9 & 23	Milton C. Craig
Southwestern	3, 5 & 6	Jack L. Brock

John W. Michael, Sam C. Fullerton, Jack L. Brock, Clifford E. Hopper, Joe C. Taylor, John D. Maley

Milton C. Craig, Gordon Melson, Arthur L. Rakestraw, Tom Brett *Court of Criminal Appeals*, John B. Doolin *Chief Justice*

Judges of the District Courts

1st JUDICIAL DISTRICT — BEAVER, CIMARRON, HARPER AND TEXAS COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Frank M. Ogden, III	Orvan J. Hanson, Jr. James F. Lane George Harrison Leach Edward L. Thompson	

2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT — BECKHAM, CUSTER, ELLIS, GREER, HARMON AND ROGER MILLS COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Charles B. Goodwin	Charley W. Barton David Eugene Brooks William M. Fancher Floyd 'Doug' Haught Alan D. Markum K. C. Perryman	Jacqueline Duncan

3rd JUDICIAL DISTRICT — JACKSON, KIOWA, TILLMAN AND WASHITA COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Paul C. Braun	David A. Barnett Ralph W. Emerson Lloyd R. Reeder Joseph Watt	Richard Darby

4th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — ALFALFA, BLAINE, DEWEY, GARFIELD, GRANT, KINGFISHER, MAJOR, WOODS, AND WOODWARD COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Ray Dean Linder John W. Michael Richard W. Pickens	Glenn D. Adams Robert W. Collier David P. Cullen Mike Cunningham Michael Dayton Alan Rae Gottsch Robert C. Lovell Joseph P. Marak, Jr. James A. Wilkinson	William B. Blew, III

Judges of the District Courts

5th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — COMANCHE, COTTON, JEFFERSON AND STEPHENS COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Jack L. Brock	David J. Aubrey	Jari Askins
George W. Lindley	Chad Bledsoe	Charles McCall
J. Winston Raburn	William W. Eakin	Peter C. Moore
William M. Roberts	Joe H. Enos	
Kenneth L. Youngblood		

6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — CADDO AND GRADY COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
James R. Winchester	Oteka L. Alford	Robert A. Gardner
	David E. Powell	Karen E. Hibbs

7th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — OKLAHOMA COUNTY

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
John M. Amick	Sid Brown	Susan W. Bragg
James B. Blevins		James B. Croy
William R. Burkett		Clinton Dennis
Joe Cannon		Sidney J. Gorelick
David M. Cook		Karl Gray
Bryan C. Dixon		Russell D. Hall
Leamon Freeman		David M. Harbour
Richard W. Freeman		Donald L. Howard
James L. Gullett		Niles Jackson
William H. Henderson		Charles C. Kelley
Charles L. Owens		Carolyn Ricks
Jack R. Parr		Thomas C. Smith, Jr.
Arthur L. Rakestraw		Wendell I. Smith
William R. Saied		Major R. Wilson

8th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — KAY AND NOBLE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Lowell Doggett	Neal Beekman	Leslie D. Page
	Kenneth P. Reed	

9th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — LOGAN AND PAYNE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Donald L. Worthington	Charles H. Headrick	Lois Belden
	Penny Howard	Merle G. Smith, Jr.

Judges of the District Courts

10th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — OSAGE COUNTY

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
James R. Pearman	Mermon H. Potter	William H. Mattingly

11th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — NOWATA AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
John G. Lanning	Janice P. Dreiling James L. Sontag	Myrna L. Lansdown

12th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — CRAIG, MAYES AND ROGERS COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Steve Adams William J. Whistler	Edwin D. Carden Jess B. Clanton, Jr. William M. Thomas	David A. Box

13th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — DELAWARE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Sam C. Fullerton	Joseph G. Breaune Larry Oakes	Martha S. Thompson

14th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — PAWNEE AND TULSA COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Daniel J. Boudreau	William R. Beasley	Robert S. Farris
Sharron M. Bubenik	Douglas C. Revard	John M. Gassett
Robert E. Caldwell		James B. Griffith
Thomas S. Crewson		Gail W. Harris
Jay D. Dalton		Jesse S. Harris
Clifford E. Hopper		Russell Perry Hass
Joe Jennings		Edward J. Hicks, III
Donald C. Lane		Allen Klein
David L. Peterson		Gordon McAllister, Jr.
Robert J. Scott		William Musseman
Ronald L. Shaffer		Bill Pigman
David E. Winslow		Hugh Rineer
Jane P. Wiseman		Deborah C. Shallcross

Judges of the District Courts

15th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — ADAIR, CHEROKEE, MUSKOGEE, SEQUOYAH AND WAGONER COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
William H. Bliss	Thomas H. Alford	Robin Watt Adair
Lyle Burris	Lynn Burris	Dennis M. Sprouse
James E. Edmondson	David Harris	
Bill E. Rogers	A.J. Henshaw, Jr.	
	G. Bruce Sewell	

16th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — HASKELL, LATIMER AND LEFLORE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
George H. McBee	Ted Knight	Michael D. Lee
	Robert Wayne Moore	
	Louis E. Striegel	

17th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — CHOCTAW, McCURTAIN AND PUSHMATAHA COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
G. Gail Craytor	John A. Benson	Sandra McClendon
	Lowell R. Burgess, Jr.	
	James R. Wolfe	

18th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — McINTOSH AND PITTSBURG COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Robert A. Layden	Joseph M. LeMasters, Jr.	Kirk B. Pyle
	Steven Taylor	

19th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — BRYAN COUNTY:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Joe C. Taylor	Rocky L. Powers	Mark A. Morrison

20th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — CARTER, JOHNSTON, LOVE, MARSHALL AND MURRAY COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Gary L. Lumpkin	Lee Card	BeBe L. Bridges
Thomas S. Walker	Timothy K. Colbert	
	Robert M. Highsmith	
	Richard Miller	
	Charles A. Milor, II	

Judges of the District Courts

21st JUDICIAL DISTRICT — CLEVELAND, GARVIN AND McCLAIN COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
J. Kenneth Love	Alan J. Couch	Carroll J. Bowie
E. Michael McDaniel	Noah Howard Ewing, Jr.	Gary M. Purcell
Preston A. Trimble	Max H. Scarce	J. Andrews Williams

22nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT — HUGHES, PONTOTOC AND SEMINOLE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Gary R. Brown	David Nimmo	John D. Miller
Ronald L. Jones	Greggory M. Smith	Joseph Wrigley
Gordon R. Melson	Lee G. Stilwell	

23rd JUDICIAL DISTRICT — LINCOLN AND POTTAWATOMIE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Glenn Dale Carter	Marshall Basham	Jesse R. Field
Milton C. Craig	David Welch	

24th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — CREEK, OKFUSGEE AND OKMULGEE COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
John D. Maley	Billy L. Martin	Charles Humphrey, III
Jess I. Miracle	Franklin D. Rahhal	William Wilson
Anne E. Moroney	April Sellers White	
Donald D. Thompson		
Charles S. Woodson		

25th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — ATOKA AND COAL COUNTIES:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
J. Douglas Gabbard, II	Harrell F. Followell	
	Danny L. Scroggins	

26th JUDICIAL DISTRICT — CANADIAN COUNTY:

DISTRICT JUDGE	ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE	SPECIAL JUDGE
Ed Cunningham	Reta M. Strubar	Kenneth Dickerson
		John Louis Wolking

Pursuant to 20 O.S. §16.11, the Administrative Director of the Courts does not recommend any changes in the boundaries of District Court Judicial Districts or in the appointment of judges.

Clerks of the District Court

County	Clerk
Adair	Lou Nelle Rhoads
Alfalfa	Sherril Whitlow
Atoka	Helen Walker
Beaver	Pearl Haskell
Beckham	Linda Brown
Blaine	Lorraine Mach
Bryan	Beverly Serner
Caddo	Marilyn Morrison
Canadian	Clyde Gene Miller
Carter	Billie Williams
Cherokee	Ann Lamons
Choctaw	Opal Henderson
Cimarron	LaVerne Wells
Cleveland	Charlotte Reynolds
Coal	Betty McCurry
Comanche	Janice Mitchell
Cotton	Lana Spake
Craig	Julie Patrick
Creek	Pat Hobbs
Custer	Irene Pruitt
Delaware	Judy Larmon
Dewey	Doris Oakes
Ellis	Dona Folks
Garfield	Sharon Melrose
Garvin	Mary James
Grady	Glenda Fenimore
Grant	Emma J. Hamilton
Greer	Punky Smith
Harmon	Mary Zimmerman
Harper	Twila Easterwood
Haskell	Denise Sloan
Hughes	Shirley Harkey
Jackson	Kay Beltz
Jefferson	Linda Graham
Johnston	Judy Beavers
Kay	Glenda Coussens
Kingfisher	Beatrice Jech
Kiowa	Deanna Bonner
Latimer	Melody Littlejohn
LeFlore	Betty Cooper
Lincoln	Jo Ann Melton
Logan	Barbara Hayes
Love	Kim Turner
McClain	Joyce Mosely
McCurtain	Vicki Justus
McIntosh	Bobbie Solesbee
Major	Vada Major
Marshall	Donna Rogers
Mayes	Karin Garland
Murray	Tommie Thompson
Muskogee	Nadine Harnage
Noble	Marilyn Mills
Nowata	Mary Shults
Okfuskee	Judith Scott
Oklahoma	Tom Petuskey
Okmulgee	Wanda Johns
Osage	Helen Christenson
Ottawa	Earl Gonce
Pawnee	Elaine Tannahill
Payne	Sandra Ness
Pittsburg	Jo Ann Grippando
Pontotoc	Wayne Joplin
Pottawatomie	Billie Clark
Pushmataha	Kathy Milam
Roger Mills	Donald E. Campbell
Rogers	June Lunsford
Seminole	Patricia Gaines
Sequoyah	Kathy Reed
Stephens	Priscilla Harper
Texas	Twila Fenton
Tillman	Lois Kent
Tulsa	Don Austin
Wagoner	Diana Jones
Washington	Rosalie Cowan
Washita	Judith Boggs
Woods	Della Dunnigan
Woodward	Jenny Phillips

Court on the Judiciary

The Court on the Judiciary consists of a trial division and an appellate division. The trial division is composed of nine members, eight of whom are district judges, senior in service and under the age of 60, and one active member of the Oklahoma Bar Association, chosen by its Board of Governors. The appellate division is composed of two members of the Supreme Court, chosen by the court; one member of the Court of Criminal Appeals, selected by the court; one active member of the Oklahoma Bar Association, chosen by its Board of Governors; and five district judges senior in service and under the age of 65. Each division of the Court on the Judiciary selects its presiding judge.

Any justice or judge of any court is subject to removal from office or compulsory retirement by proceedings in the Court on the Judiciary. Jurisdiction of the trial division of the Court on the Judiciary may be invoked by a petition filed by the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice, the Governor, the Attorney General, the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Bar Association (upon direction by the Board of Governors), by resolution of the OBA House of Delegates, or by resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma. After a full hearing, the trial division renders its judgment. From any judgment of the trial division, the respondent or the prosecutor may appeal to the appellate division which may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment.

Trial Division		Appellate Division	
1982	2	1982	1
1983	0	1983	0
1984	0	1984	0
1985	1	1985	2*
1986	1	1986	2
1987	1	1987	0
1988	0	1988	0

Appellate Division

Hon. Yvonne Kauger	Oklahoma Supreme Court
Hon. Hardy Summers	Oklahoma Supreme Court
Hon. Tom Brett	Court of Criminal Appeals
Hon. Robert Layden	Secretary of State
Hon. Jack Parr	Secretary of State
Hon. Joe Jennings	Secretary of State
Hon. John Maley	Secretary of State
Hon. Jack Brock	Secreatry of State
Mr. Harry L. Bickford	Oklahoma Bar Association

Trial Division

Hon. Wm. J. Whistler	Secretary of State
Hon. Joe Taylor	Secretary of State
Hon. Charles Owens	Secretary of State
Hon. Richard Pickens	Secretary of State
Hon. Preston Trimble	Secretary of State
Hon. Jay Dalton	Secretary of State
Hon. Charles S. Woodson	Secretary of State
Hon. Ronald L. Jones	Secretary of State
Mr. Jim F. Gassaway	Oklahoma Bar Association

* One case was an original action seeking a Writ of Prohibition.

Council on Judicial Complaints

The Council on Judicial Complaints was established by statute as the investigatory body for the Court on the Judiciary. The Council is empowered to investigate all complaints made against a member of the judiciary. The Council may dismiss a complaint or recommend that the matter be made the subject of proceedings before the Court on the Judiciary.

The Council consists of three members, with two being members of the Oklahoma Bar Association. They serve five-year terms. The Administrative Director of the Courts serves as ex officio secretary to the Council.

Members of the Council

Jerry McCombs, Chairman
Appointed by Speaker of the House of Representatives

Keith McMillin, Vice-Chairman
Appointed by President of the Oklahoma Bar Association

Jim Fried, Member
Appointed by President Pro Tempore of the Senate

COUNCIL ON JUDICIAL COMPLAINTS ACTIVITY

Fiscal Year	Complaints Filed*	Complaints Disposed	Dismissed	Petitions Filed Invoking the Jurisdiction of the Court on the Judiciary
1982	28	22	22	0
1983	54	40	40	0
1984	43	30	30	1
1985	72	93	89	1
1986	89	88	88	0
1987	85	74	74	0
1988	68	61	61	0

*The number of complaints filed are not reflected on a one-complaint-to-one-person basis, but may include more than one complaint filed against an individual.

Judicial Nominating Commission

The Judicial Nominating Commission was created by passage of a Constitutional Amendment in 1967. The amendment provided that vacancies in certain judicial positions are to be filled by appointments by the Governor instead of through election.

When a vacancy in a judicial office occurs, the Nominating Commission is required to accept the applications, review, and submit at least three nominees to the Governor and the Chief Justice. The Governor , within sixty days of receipt of the nominees' names, appoints a person from the list of nominees submitted by the Commission.

The Judicial Nominating Commission consists of thirteen members. Six of the members are appointed by the Governor, and six members elected by the Oklahoma Bar Association. These appointments are selected from the six congressional districts. A thirteenth at-large member is appointed by the Commission.

During the fiscal year, the Nominating Commission screened approximately 188 applicants to fill judicial vacancies in the District Courts and the Workers' Compensation Court. The Administrative Office of the Courts assists the Nominating Commission in its duties.

Members of the Judicial Nominating Commission

Mark A. Ashton, Chairman

Elected by Oklahoma Bar Association

Congressional District	Members
1	John A. Gladd
2	John Boydston
3	Alan B. McPheron
4	Mark A. Ashton
5	D. Kent Meyers
6	Jim Bob Wright

Appointed by Governor

1	Ms. Joniece Frank
2	Mary Geasland
3	Sherman Floyd
4	Dr. Gary Copeland
5	Russell Perry
6	John Dunn

Appointed by Commission

At large	Vernon Roberts

Foster Care Review Board

Oklahoma has had a system of foster care review boards since 1981. These boards, which currently number fifty-three, review the cases of children who have been adjudicated deprived and placed outside their home. Each board has at least five members and reviews the cases within forty-five days of initial placement, and thereafter at least once every six months. The board's findings and recommendations are made available to the court.

Review boards also engage in other activities to promote permanency planning for children.

Oklahoma also has a State Foster Care Review Advisory Board, which oversees the implementation of the state review system. This eighteen-person board assists in the training of the review boards and functions as an advisory body for the courts and the legislature concerning statutes, court rules and procedures relating to foster care.

STATE FOSTER CARE REVIEW ADVISORY BOARD

Honorable Steven Taylor
Honorable Oteka Alford
Honorable Joseph Marak
Honorable B.R. Beasley
Honorable Peter Clinton Moore
Ms. Pam Padley
Dr. Herman Curiel
Mr. Roosevelt Milton
Ms. Dollie Carriger
Mr. Pat Phelps
Ms. Suzanne Joyce
Ms. Karen Steed
Ms. Almeta Norfleet
Ms. Ellen K. Patterson
Ms. Cynthia Meyerson

The Board had three vacancies on June 30, 1988.

Roger Mills County Courthouse History

Prior to settlement in April of 1892, Roger Mills County was a part of the Oklahoma Territory and was included in the Cheyenne/Arapaho Indian Reservation. The area was designated as County "F".

The first courthouse was a tent located on the northwest corner of the courthouse square. The first order of business of the County Commissioners was to construct a building to be used as a courthouse. By July of 1892, the county had constructed a 2-room log building for use as a courthouse.

In November 1892, the voters renamed the county Roger Mills, after a well-known Texas Panhandle Senator. In September of 1893, a jail was constructed on the southeast corner of the courthouse square. The jail was used until 1922.

Due to the increase in population, the need to have all the county offices centrally located and the need for an adequate place in which to hold court, the county awarded a contract for the construction of a two-story, wooden frame courthouse building. The building was completed by January of 1900. In November of 1907, a Sandstone Vault was constructed for the safe-keeping of county records. In September of 1916, the courthouse was set on fire with the intent of destroying the court records; however, all the court records and part of the County Clerk's records were preserved by being locked in the Sandstone Vault. The vault has been preserved and currently remains on its original location at the west entrance of the new courthouse.

During 1917, bonds were sold for the construction of a courthouse and jail. The building was a two-story, concrete and brick building, which was completed by May of 1918, and served as a courthouse until September of 1986. In November of 1922, the jail and living quarters were finished. The jail was used until February 1986.

On November 2, 1982, the voters of Roger Mills County issued a mandate to the County Commissioners to construct, furnish and equip a new courthouse and jail facility on the courthouse square in Roger Mills County. The building was paid for with interest money derived from county investments. In Februdry, 1986, the Sheriff moved into the new jail and office complex. In September of 1986, the other County Officers moved into the new courthouse. In 95 years the Roger Mills Courthouse has come from a small tent to a beautiful building, which is the newest courthouse in the state.

Contributed by Donald E. Campbell
Roger Mills Court Clerk

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Administrative Office of the Courts

As authorized by the constitution and by statute, the Supreme Court appoints an Administrative Director of the Courts to assist the Chief Justice in exercising his administrative authority within the judicial branch of government. The duties and responsibilities of the Administrative Office of the Courts are grouped into three divisions: financial services, court services and legal services.

• FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION •

Fiscal and personnel matters are handled by the Financial Services Division which is responsible for appropriated funding requests, budgets, accounting and payroll support for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and District Courts. In performing its accounting function, the Financial Services Division receives and processes all expenditures from appropriated and dedicated funds, reconciles monthly statements of account and provides statewide purchasing for the courts. In its personnel capacity, the Division provides the administrative, accounting and clerical services necessary to maintain a work force of approximately 500 judicial and nonjudicial personnel. This work force includes judges, trial court administrators, court reporters and secretaries for the District Courts, and justices, judges, judicial assistants, clerks, marshals, referees, secretaries and administrative staff for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

• COURT SERVICES DIVISION •

The Court Services Division is composed of a variety of services to the District Courts and the appellate courts. The areas of responsibility of the Court Services Division include data processing (Oklahoma Court Information System), local court fund budget assistance, and procedural reference service for court clerks. The primary objective of the Oklahoma Court Information System is to provide automated case management and tracking to the District Courts and to the appellate courts, in addition to the auxiliary information processing necessary for court operation. Initial plans call for total central information processing of all cases in the 18 counties having the largest caseloads. The balance of the counties will be served in the long-range plan by local micro-processor based units. Currently Oklahoma County, Tulsa County and Comanche County are utilizing the system for all civil cases and two additional counties are projected to be added to the network before the end of Fiscal Year 1989. Criminal case processing software was installed in early FY-87 for use initially in Tulsa and then Oklahoma counties with expansion to other major counties in subsequent periods. In the appellate courts, the Appellate Case Tracking System provides data storage and retrieval capabilities for criminal as well as civil appeals. The Administrative Office of the Courts utilizes the Court Information System to monitor all financial activities and caseload statistics in the District Courts. The system is also used for internal management functions such as payroll, judicial personnel tracking and court reporter licensing and tracking. Electronic jury selection systems were activated in late 1987. A uniform system of jury summoning became effective on November 1, 1988.

• LEGAL SERVICES DIVISION •

Due to the diversity of its duties, the Administrative Office of the Courts has contact with many groups both within and outside the court system. The Legal Services Division interacts with judges, court clerks, court reporters, legislators and the general public.

Supplying legal information to various people in the court system is a primary function of this division. This includes conducting legal research, and monitoring

Administrative Office of the Courts

Legal Services (continued)

legislation affecting the courts as it progresses through the legislative process.

Through the Legal Services Division, the Administrative Office provides assistance to the Council on Judicial Complaints, the Judicial Nominating Commission, the Oklahoma Judicial Conference, the Assembly of Presiding Judges, the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee and the State Foster Care Review Advisory Board.

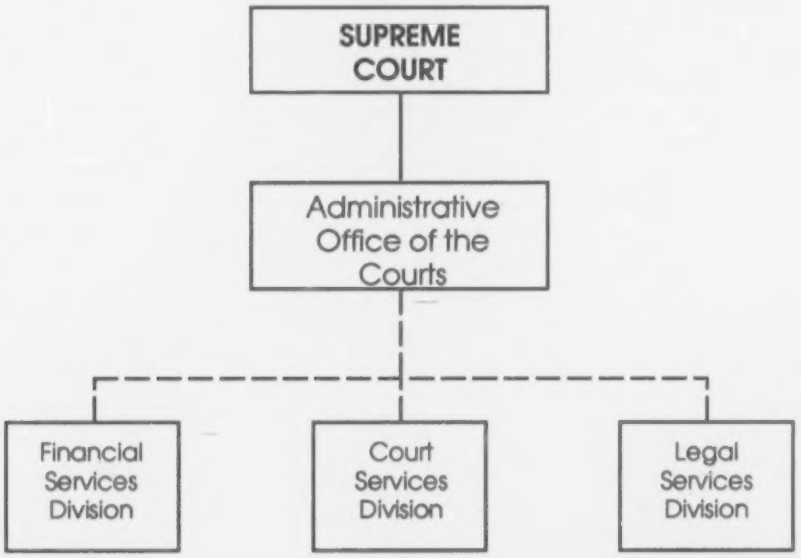
The newest section of the Legal Services Division is the Dispute Resolution System. Begun in November, 1985, this system has a statutory purpose of providing to all citizens of Oklahoma convenient access to fair, effective, inexpensive, and expeditious alternative methods of settling their disputes.

To aid in the accomplishment of this purpose, the System receives, in a revolving fund collected by all court clerks, $2 for every civil case filed in Oklahoma, and $5 from each party using the services of a volunteer mediator in a certified dispute resolution center.

The Administrative Director is charged with the duty of administering and supervising the local dispute resolution programs, encouraging and assisting in their establishment throughout Oklahoma, and with disbursing collected System monies to aid the centers with operational expenses.

Howard W. Conyers

Functional Organization



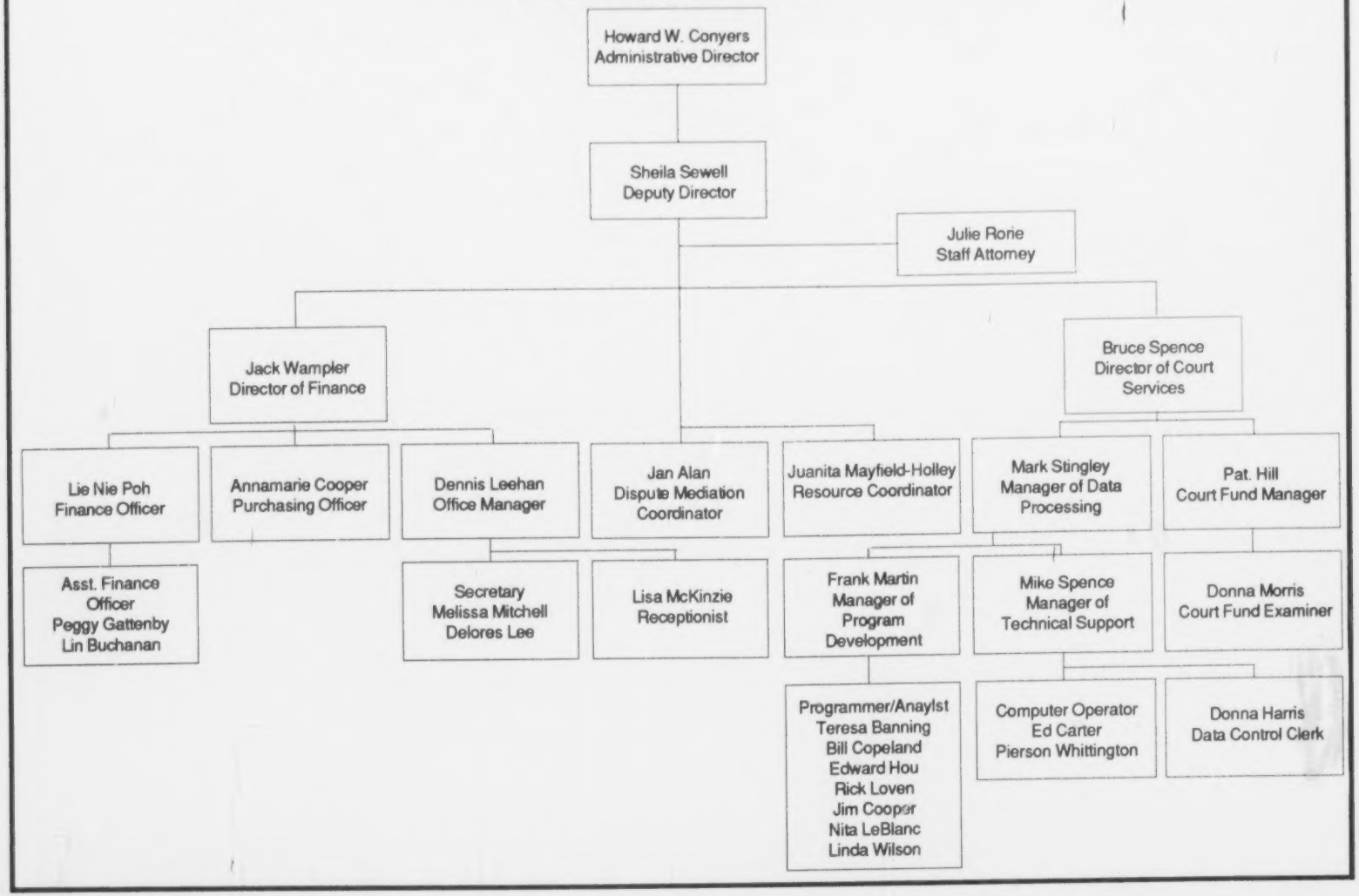
Accounting
Budgeting
Contracting
Financial reports
Insurance claims
Payments
Payroll
Personnel records
Purchasing
Retirement
Travel claims

Caseload management
Court clerk liaison
Court financial reports
Court fund budgets
Court management analysis
Data processing
Facilities planning
Jury Selection
Records management
Statistical analysis

Assembly of Presiding Judges
Council on Judicial Complaints
Court reporters
Dispute Resolution
Judicial assignment
Judicial Conference
Judicial Nominating Commission
Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee
Legal research
Legislative liaison
State Foster Care Review Advisory Board

Administrative Office of the Courts

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Dispute Mediation Services

The Oklahoma Dispute Resolution System, which focuses on mediation services, began in November, 1985. The statutory purpose of the program is to provide, for all citizens of Oklahoma, convenient access to fair, effective, inexpensive and expeditious alternative methods of settling their disputes. Dispute mediation is an informal and effective way, with the aid of a neutral and trained third party, to reach an agreement in a dispute. Participation in the process is voluntary. Referrals to mediation may come from any community source, including court order. Mediation proceedings are confidential and may not be used in any later litigation. Both parties in the dispute participate in reaching an agreement. The mediating neutral party does not render a decision. Instead, he or she functions as a facilitator to encourage communication and creative problem solving in a safe, structured and positive manner. Mediators are trained by one of six state certified dispute mediation trainers, approved by their local program directors, and certified by the Administrative Director of the Courts. There are 298 certified mediators located throughout the state. The types of conflicts that are often mediated are between: neighbors, family members, landlord and tenant, customer and merchant, farmer and creditor, employer and employee, roommates, friends, or victim and offender. To date, there have been fifteen mediation programs certified. Four provide specialized services statewide, and eleven are community programs providing services regionally. It is the duty of the Administrative Director to administer and supervise the System's dispute resolution programs, as well as to encourage and assist in the establishment of new programs throughout Oklahoma, and to disburse collected System monies to aid the local centers with operational expenses. The Director is assisted by staff and a 15 member advisory board.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION ADVISORY BOARD

Herman Braswell, Anadarko; James M. Cox, Midwest City; Bruce Elwell, Fairview; Harriet Harding, Ardmore; Larry Hodges, Forgan; Larry Stuart, Pawhuska; Frederick E. Woods, Norman; Susan Work, Seminole; and Honorable Carol Hansen, Udell LaVictoire, Senator John McCune, Robert Raftery, Pat Rink, Jane Wheeler and Kathy Williamson of Oklahoma City.

STATEWIDE PROGRAMS

1. Oklahoma Victim Restitution/Juvenile Offender Responsibility Program, Department of Human Services, Ted Baumberger, Ph.D. (405) 521-4086

2. Agriculture Mediation Program, Department of Agriculture, Jim Stovall (405) 525-2055

3. Alternative Dispute Resolution Program, Oklahoma Merit Protection Commission, Cynthia Clegg (405) 525-9144

4. Post Conviction Mediation Program, Department of Corrections, Fred Woods (405) 425-2608

Dispute Mediation Services

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

1. Dispute Mediation Program for Pawnee, Osage, Kay and Noble Counties, Pawnee, Donnell Tucker (918) 762-3464

2. Dispute Resolution Center (Payne, Logan, Lincoln and Creek Counties) Stillwater, Richard Henry (405) 743-4909

3. Dispute Mediation Center (Oklahoma County) Oklahoma City, David Mesaros (405) 231-3855

4. Conflict Resolution Services (Major, Woodward, Woods, Alfalfa, Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher and Blaine Counties) Fairview, Barbara Reese (405) 227-2711

5. Southwest Dispute Mediation Program (Greer, Harmon, Beckham, Washita, Kiowa and Jackson Counties) Mangum, Leon Christian (405) 782-3127

6. Panhandle Dispute Mediation Program (Texas, Cimarron, Beaver and Harper Counties) Guymon, Clyde Haisten (405) 338-3220

7. Dispute Mediation Program for Northeast Oklahoma (Nowata, Washington, Craig, Ottawa, Delaware, Mayes and Rogers Counties) Nowata, Donna Pugh (918) 273-1092

8. Early Settlement: A Precourt Hearing Program (Tulsa County) Tulsa, LeiLani Armstrong (918) 592-7786

9. Southeast Dispute Mediation Program (Murray, Johnston, Marshall, Love, Carter, Garvin and Pontotoc Counties) Sulphur, Roland Bacon (405) 226-2132

10. Sooner Settlement (Cleveland County) Norman, Dennis Rainwater (405) 366-5423

11. The People's Dispute Intervention Center (Latimer, LeFlore, Haskell and Pittsburg Counties) Wilburton, Vickie Battles (918) 465-3902

JUDICIAL FUNDING

Funding For The Courts

FUNDING SOURCES

Funding for the court system is derived from two sources. The primary source of funding is court generated funding from fines, fees and forfeitures. The secondary source of funding is state generated funding derived from taxes.

COURT GENERATED FUNDING

Court generated funding consists of fines, fees, and bond forfeitures collected by the 77 District Court Clerks and the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

At the district court level, revenues received are used for the local operations of the District Courts. These expenditures are for items such as juror and witness costs, supplies, utilities for space occupied by the courts, attorney fees for indigent defense, bailiff and part-time court clerk employees, per diem court reporters, furniture, equipment purchases and equipment rentals. Additional expenditures include payments required by statute to be paid to the Judicial Retirement System, CLEET Fund, Dispute Resolution Fund and the County General Fund.

On a quarterly basis, each District Court Clerk files a report with the Administrative Office of the Courts that lists the local expenses and revenues and submits a deposit to the State Judicial Fund. The fees received by the Clerk of the Supreme Court are deposited directly into the State Judicial Fund. Two other sources of money for the State Judicial Fund are surplus funds transferred from the law libraries and court reporter license fees.

After payment of local court expenses, the balance of the State Judicial Fund is available for legislative appropriation to the District Courts. This appropriation pays the salaries and travel expenses of District Court judges and court reporters. Some direct costs of the Supreme Court are paid from the State Judicial Fund and require no legislative appropriation. These costs are: jury trials where the local court fund is insolvent, costs related to criminal change of venue, attorney fees for indigent defendants charged with first degree murder, expert witness fees, expenses related to the Council on Judicial Complaints, and expenses of the State Board of Examiners of Official Shorthand Reporters.

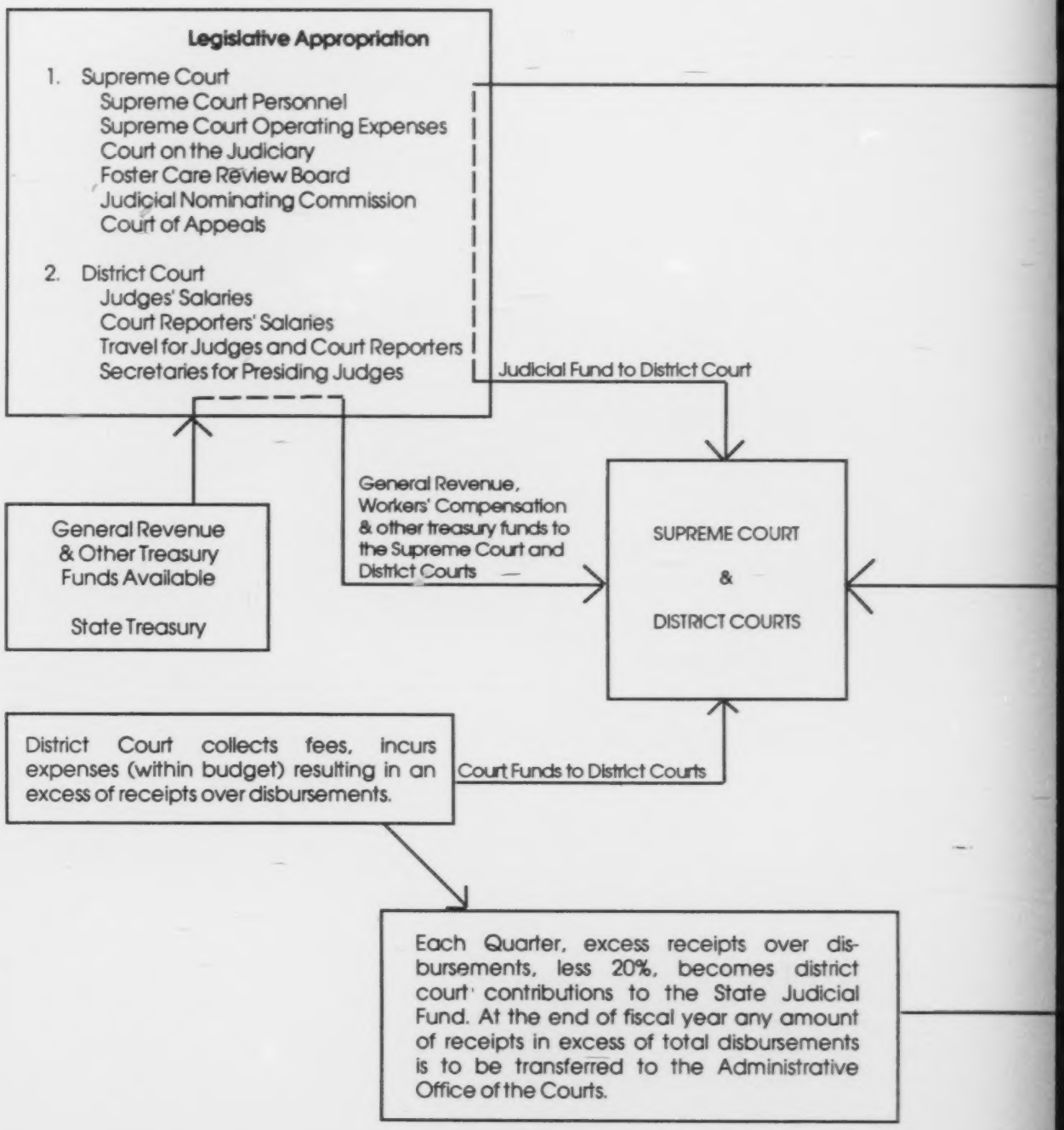
STATE GENERATED FUNDING

Because court-generated revenues are not sufficient for all expenses of the state court system, some state-generated revenues must be provided through legislative appropriations. The funding trend for the Supreme Court and District Courts for the past five years has been toward increased dependence on court-generated funds.

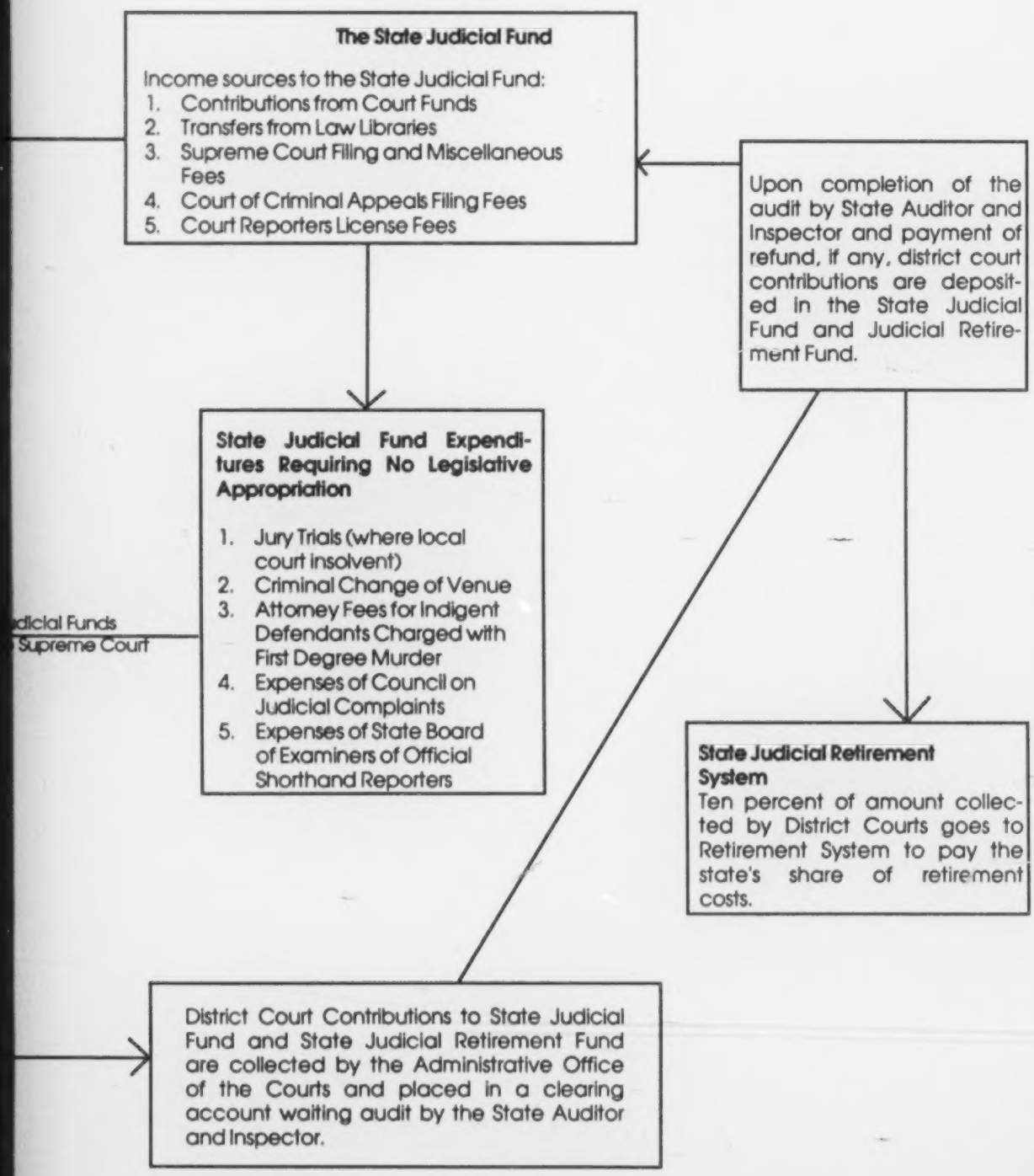
The primary source of appropriated funding for the Supreme Court has historically been the General Revenue Fund, but with declining revenues the funding has shifted to a mixture of General Revenue and Workers' Compensation Funds. The Supreme Court does not receive funding from the State Judicial Fund except for statutory requirements illustrated on page 50.

The primary source of funding for the District Courts is the State Judicial Fund. Projected receipts to the fund, in excess of anticipated statutory expenditures, are certified by the State Board of Equalization and appropriated to the District Courts. The Judicial Fund is not large enough to completely support the District Courts and additional appropriated funding is required from General Revenue and other funds.

FUNDING FOR THE OKL

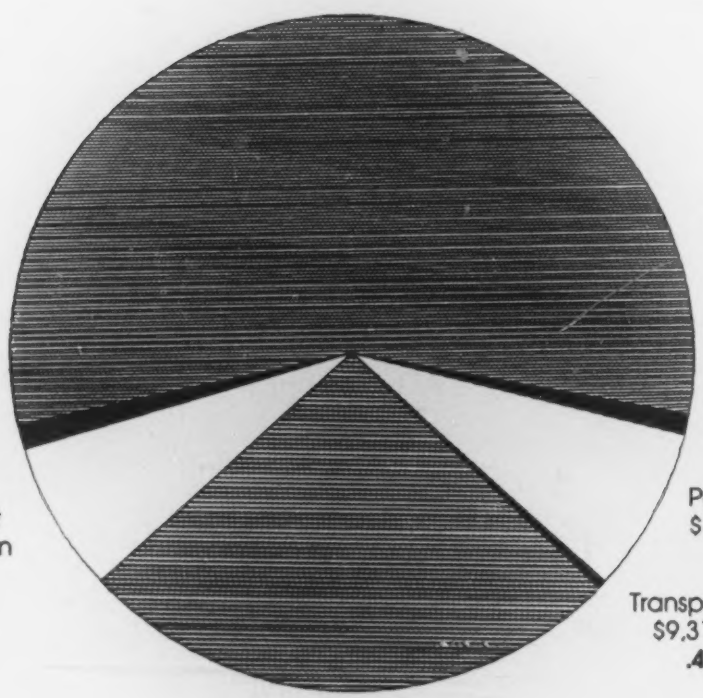

Legislative Appropriation
1. Supreme Court
Supreme Court Personnel
Supreme Court Operating Expenses
Court on the Judiciary
Foster Care Review Board
Judicial Nominating Commission
Court of Appeals
2. District Court
Judges' Salaries
Court Reporters' Salaries
Travel for Judges and Court Reporters
Secretaries for Presiding Judges
Judicial Fund to District Court
General Revenue & Other Treasury Funds Available
State Treasury
General Revenue, Workers' Compensation & other treasury funds to the Supreme Court and District Courts
SUPREME COURT
&
DISTRICT COURTS
District Court collects fees, incurs expenses (within budget) resulting in an excess of receipts over disbursements.
Court Funds to District Courts
Each Quarter, excess receipts over disbursements, less 20%, becomes district court contributions to the State Judicial Fund. At the end of fiscal year any amount of receipts in excess of total disbursements is to be transferred to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

AHOMA COURT SYSTEM


The State Judicial Fund
Income sources to the State Judicial Fund:
1. Contributions from Court Funds
2. Transfers from Law Libraries
3. Supreme Court Filing and Miscellaneous Fees
4. Court of Criminal Appeals Filing Fees
5. Court Reporters License Fees
Upon completion of the audit by State Auditor and Inspector and payment of refund, if any, district court contributions are deposited in the State Judicial Fund and Judicial Retirement Fund.
State Judicial Fund Expenditures Requiring No Legislative Appropriation
1. Jury Trials (where local court insolvent)
2. Criminal Change of Venue
3. Attorney Fees for Indigent Defendants Charged with First Degree Murder
4. Expenses of Council on Judicial Complaints
5. Expenses of State Board of Examiners of Official Shorthand Reporters
dicial Funds
Supreme Court
State Judicial Retirement System
Ten percent of amount collected by District Courts goes to Retirement System to pay the state's share of retirement costs.
District Court Contributions to State Judicial Fund and State Judicial Retirement Fund are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts and placed in a clearing account waiting audit by the State Auditor and Inspector.

FY-88 Statewide Appropriations

$2,249,296,371

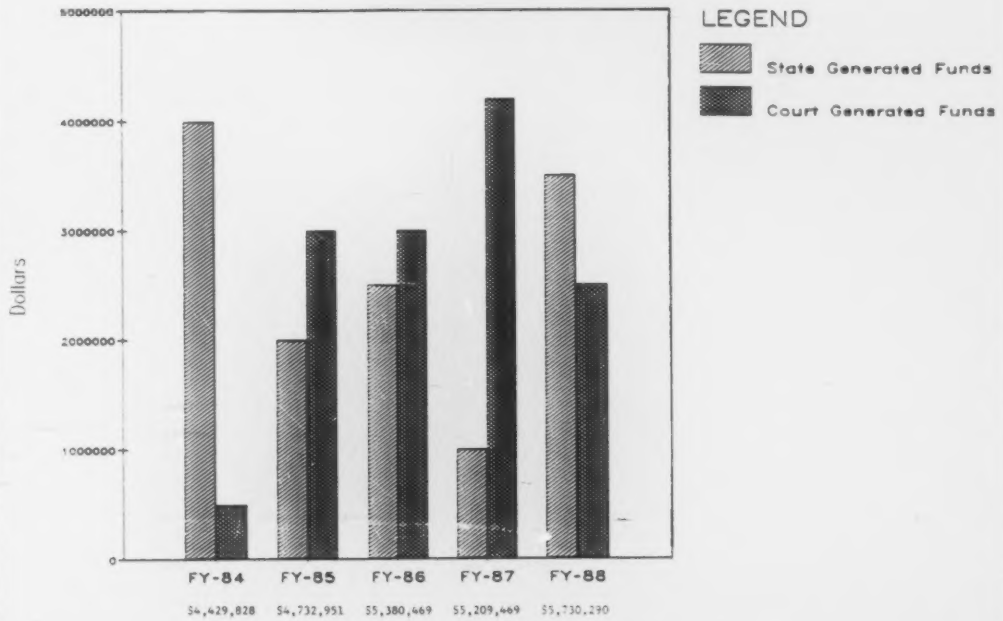


	State Generated Funds	Court Generated Funds	Total
*District Courts	$4,175,020	$12,199,756	$16,374,776
Supreme Court	3,530,290	2,200,000	5,730,290
Court of Criminal Appeals	777,521	0	777,521
TOTAL	$8,482,831	$14,399,756	$22,882,587

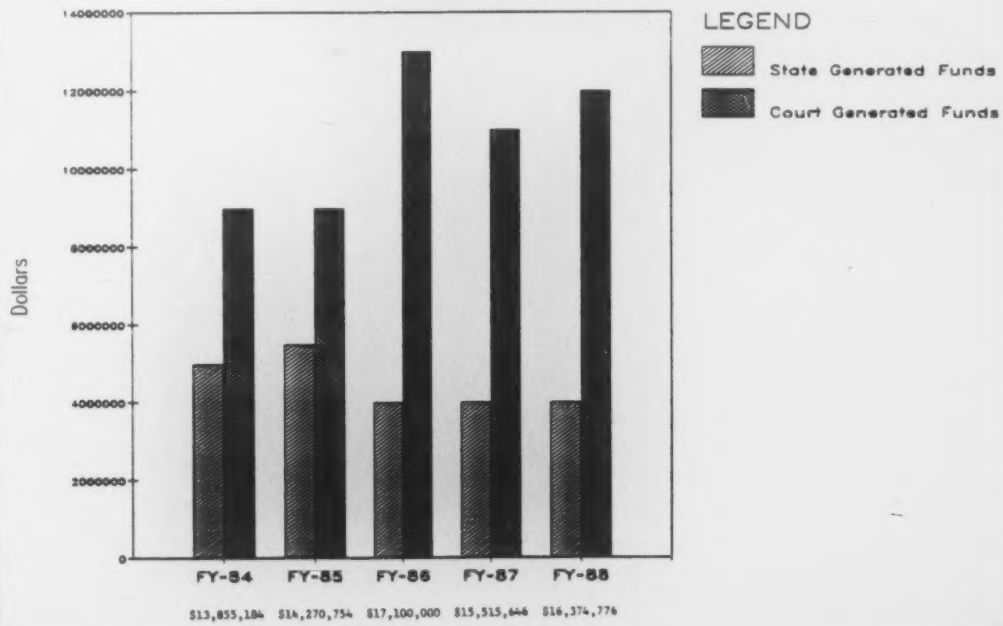
NOTE: FOR FY-88 TRANSPORTATION FUNDING WAS CHANGED FROM APPROPRIATED TO DEDICATED FUNDING. THE RESULT WAS AN APPARENT DECLINE IN TRANSPORTATION FUNDING WITH CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN ALL OTHER APPROPRIATION PERCENTAGES.

Appropriations

Supreme Court Appropriation History



District Courts Appropriation History



Expenditures

COURT SYSTEM EXPENDITURES FY-88

Expenditures From State Generated Funds

SUPREME COURT		
Supreme Court Personnel & Operations	$ 1,700,187	
Court on the Judiciary	0	
Foster Care Review Board	35,804	
Judicial Nominating Commission	2,934	
Court of Appeals Personnel & Operations	950,797	
DISTRICT COURT		
District Court Personnel & Operations	4,175,016	$6,864,738

Expenditures From Court Generated Funds

SUPREME COURT		
Supreme Court Personnel & Operations*	$ 1,222,133	
Statutory Judicial Fund Expenditures	328,073	
Court of Appeals Personnel & Operations	640,103	
DISTRICT COURT		
District Court Personnel & Operations	12,065,570	
DIRECT COUNTY EXPENDITURES		
District courts incur expenses and contribute excess receipts over disbursements, less 20%, to the State Judicial Fund.	24,459,549	$38,715,428
		$45,580,166
COLLECTIONS AT COUNTY LEVEL		
Fines, Fees and Forfeitures		
STATE JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEMS		
Ten Percent of amount collected by District Courts goes to retirement fund to pay the state's share of retirement costs.		

*Workers' Compensation Fund expenditures. Except for statutory expenditures in the Supreme Court, all Judicial Fund monies are spent for District Court expenses.

Direct Expenditures From Local Court Funds FY-88

County-Level Expenditures		Amount	Percent of Total
Personnel		$5,477,644 *	22.39
Full Time Bailiffs	$1,659,114		
Part Time Bailiffs	297,118		
Per Diem Court Reporters	96,571		
Part Time Court Clerk Emp	3,424,841		
General Operating		4,161,789	17.01
Utilities		996,226	4.07
Other Expenses		100,500	.41
Attorney Fees		4,289,073	17.55
Trial Court	$2,446,856		
Appeals	23,231		
Mental Health	113,423		
Public Defender	1,705,563		
Witness Fees		489,997	2.00
Physician Fees		78,108	.32
Jurors		2,150,532	8.79
Court Reporter Transcripts		490,975	2.01
Preliminary & Trial	$299,057		
Appeals	191,918		
Law Library		875,265	3.58
County General Fund		907,710**	3.71
	TOTAL	$20,017,819	81.84
Payments to State			
Judicial Retirement Fund		3,515,305	14.37
CLEET		669,881	2.74
Dispute Resolution Revolving Fund		256,545	1.05
	TOTAL	$4,441,731	18.16
	GRAND TOTAL	$24,459,550	100.00

*An additional $16 million in appropriated funds are paid to judicial employees (judges, court reporters) in the counties.

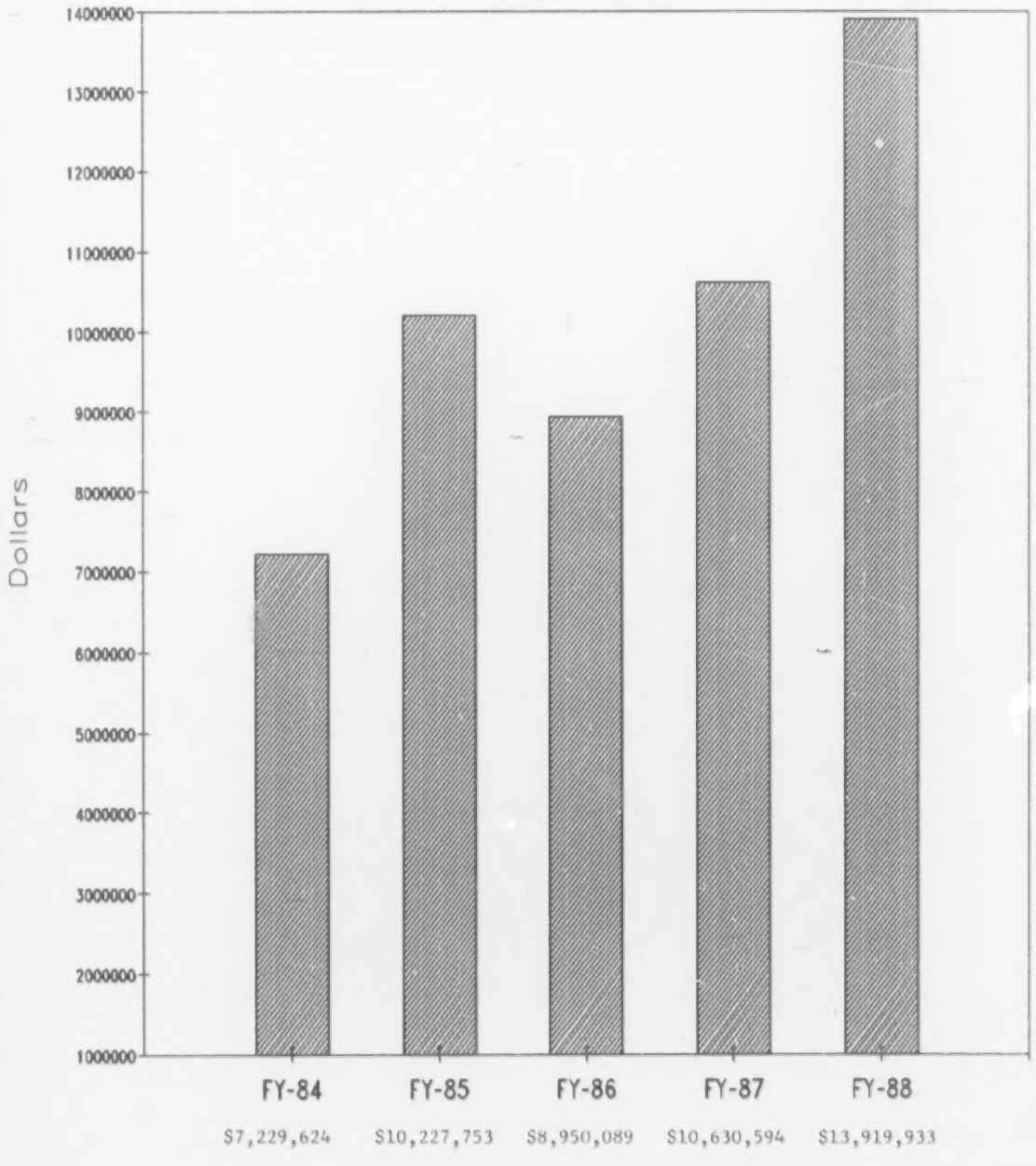
**Payments directly to Counties for loss of revenue incurred when Justice of Peace Courts were abolished in 1969.

Contributions to State Judicial Fund

Counties Ranked by Contribution

Rank	County	FY-88 Contribution	Rank	County	FY-88 Contribution
1	Oklahoma	4,935,792	40	McClain	61,747
2	Tulsa	2,476,883	41	Sequoyah	60,220
3	Cleveland	816,425	42	Carter	59,635
4	Canadian	324,092	43	Kiowa	58,388
5	Payne	311,515	44	Dewey	58,036
6	Wagoner	289,197	45	Texas	57,847
7	Comanche	241,556	46	Pittsburg	57,339
8	Muskogee	169,832	47	Woods	56,422
9	Custer	167,209	48	Beckham	51,538
10	Woodward	165,926	49	McCurtain	50,885
11	Garfield	149,557	50	Nowata	49,083
12	Kay	144,108	51	Murray	46,414
13	Pottawatomie	143,911	52	Okfuskee	44,140
14	LeFlore	143,279	53	Beaver	35,716
15	Grady	139,689	54	Osage	34,757
16	Ottawa	136,351	55	Cimarron	34,420
17	Garvin	128,232	56	Hughes	33,864
18	Lincoln	115,695	57	Roger Mills	33,090
19	Washington	112,368	58	Cherokee	30,558
20	Logan	108,921	59	Choctaw	27,218
21	Creek	104,927	60	Harper	26,463
22	Pontotoc	99,059	61	Jefferson	26,261
23	Blaine	89,918	62	Adair	21,844
24	Kingfisher	85,824	63	Johnston	21,577
25	Atoka	82,807	64	Ellis	21,538
26	Major	82,469	65	Grant	20,975
27	Okmulgee	81,168	66	Jackson	18,182
28	Stephens	78,887	67	Coal	16,617
29	Mayes	77,438	68	McIntosh	16,340
30	Caddo	77,412	69	Love	12,086
31	Bryan	77,181	70	Haskell	10,847
32	Washita	76,792	71	Alfalfa	10,606
33	Noble	76,209	72	Latimer	10,419
34	Craig	71,257	73	Delaware	9,799
35	Rogers	70,148	74	Harmon	9,651
36	Pushmataha	68,111	75	Cotton	8,235
37	Seminole	63,635	76	Marshall	4,099
38	Pawnee	63,197	77	Greer	2,953
39	Tillman	63,147			
				TOTAL	$13,919,933

State Judicial Fund
Total Contributions



Statutory Judicial Fund Expenditures

PAID BY SUPREME COURT

	FY-84	FY-85	FY-86	FY-87	FY-88
Council on Judicial Complaints	$ 24,679	$ 45,742	$ 63,805	$ 31,370	$ 17,417
Indigent Murder I Attorney Fees	116,025	143,733	209,854	250,828	204,786
Expert Witness Fees	-	-	1,500	13,837	14,137
Change of Venue	16,375	20,449	11,437	54,291	9,377
Support of Local Jury Trials	-	22,559	12,349	66,350	78,600
Shorthand Reporters Board	1,142	2,546	1,339	2,860	3,756
TOTALS	$ 158,221	$ 235,029	$ 300,284	$ 419,536	$ 328,073

Statewide Cost of Legal Representation for Indigents

Fiscal Year 1985

State Judicial Fund (Murder I)		$143,733
Local Court Funds		$4,085,579
Trial	2,163,775	
Appeal	157,118	
Mental Health	216,682	
Public Defender Programs	1,548,004	
TOTAL FOR FY-85		**$4,229,312**

Fiscal Year 1986

State Judicial Fund (Murder I)		$209,854
Local Court Funds		$4,401,423
Trial	2,371,349	
Appeal	187,451	
Mental Health	198,153	
Public Defender Programs	1,644,470	
TOTAL FOR FY-86		**$4,611,277**

Fiscal Year 1987

State Judicial Fund (Murder I)		$250,828
Local Court Funds		$4,668,090
Trial	2,631,927	
Appeal	205,042	
Mental Health	219,675	
Public Defender Programs	1,611,446	
TOTAL FOR FY-87		**$4,918,918**

Fiscal Year 1988

State Judicial Fund (Murder I)		$204,786
Local Court Funds		$4,367,181
Trial	2,446,856	
Appeal	23,231	
Mental Health	191,531	
Public Defender Programs	1,705,563	
TOTAL FOR FY-88		**$4,571,967**

JUDICIAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Statewide Statistics for District Courts

Included in this section are tables and graphs summarizing the caseload inventory of the District Courts for Fiscal Year 1988. Civil cases are categorized as general civil, domestic relations, small claims and probate. Criminal cases are either felony or misdemeanor.

These tables and graphs depict statewide totals. The Annual Report Statistical Appendix contains statistical data for each county and District Court judicial district.

Also included is a chart which ranks the District Court judicial districts according to population per authorized judgeships and cases filed per authorized judgeships.

The final chart in this section shows the total statewide cost of legal representation for indigents during the last four fiscal years. Payments are made at the state level from the State Judicial Fund to compensate attorneys who are appointed to represent indigents charged with Murder in the First Degree. At the local level, payments are made from the local court funds to public defender programs and for representation of indigents in criminal trials, criminal appeals and mental health proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY • STATEWIDE SUMMARY*

July 1, 1987 • June 30, 1988

	Pending 7-1-87	Cases Filed	Total Caseload	Cases Disposed	Percent of Caseload Terminated	Pending 6-30-88
General Civil	**122,819**	**69,520**	**192,339**	**64,828**	**33.7**	**127,511**
Domestic Relations	**46,339**	**41,183**	**87,522**	**36,293**	**41.5**	**51,229**
Divorce	28,323	28,953	57,276	26,761	46.7	30,515
Reciprocal Support						
Incoming	5,564	1,255	6,819	1,379	20.2	5,440
Outgoing	3,506	997	4,503	606	13.5	3,897
Other	8,946	9,978	18,924	7,547	39.9	11,377
Small Claims	**80,658**	**73,108**	**153,766**	**74,467**	**48.4**	**79,299**
Probate	**30,523**	**16,521**	**47,044**	**14,507**	**30.8**	**32,537**
Felony	**49,908**	**28,390**	**78,298**	**24,323**	**31.1**	**53,975**
D.U.I.	911	2,393	3,304	2,216	67.1	1,088
Other	48,997	25,997	74,994	22,107	29.5	52,887
Misdemeanor	**167,943**	**232,797**	**400,740**	**212,652**	**53.1**	**188,088**
D.U.I.	11,128	9,962	21,090	9,500	45.0	11,590
Traffic	119,664	193,091	312,755	176,102	56.3	136,653
Other	37,151	29,744	66,895	27,050	40.4	39,845
Grand Totals	**498,190**	**461,519**	**959,709**	**427,070**	**44.5**	**532,639**

* For statistical information for each county, refer to the Annual Report Statistical Appendix.

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY

Method of Disposition of Civil Cases • Statewide Summary*

July 1, 1987 • June 30, 1988

	Total Cases Disposed	Nonjury Trial	Jury Trial	Dismissed/ Withdrawn/ Settled	Uncontested/ Default Judgment
General Civil	**64,828**	**15,233**	**724**	**25,502**	**23,369**
Domestic Relations	**36,293**	**11,198**	**58**	**9,624**	**15,413**
Divorce	26,761	9,108	39	5,726	11,888
Reciprocal Incoming	1,379	170	0	841	368
Outgoing	606	52	0	338	216
Other	7,547	1,868	19	2,719	2,941

	Total Cases Disposed	Nonjury Trial	Jury Trial	Voluntary Dismissal	Dismissed/ Default Judgment	Failure to Prosecute
Small Claims	**74,467**	**26,218**	**3**	**11,579**	**27,577**	**9,090**

	Total Cases Disposed	Contested	Without Contest
Probate	**14,507**	**1,346**	**13,161**

* For statistical information for each county, refer to the Annual Report Statistical Appendix

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY

Method of Disposition of Criminal Cases • Statewide Summary*

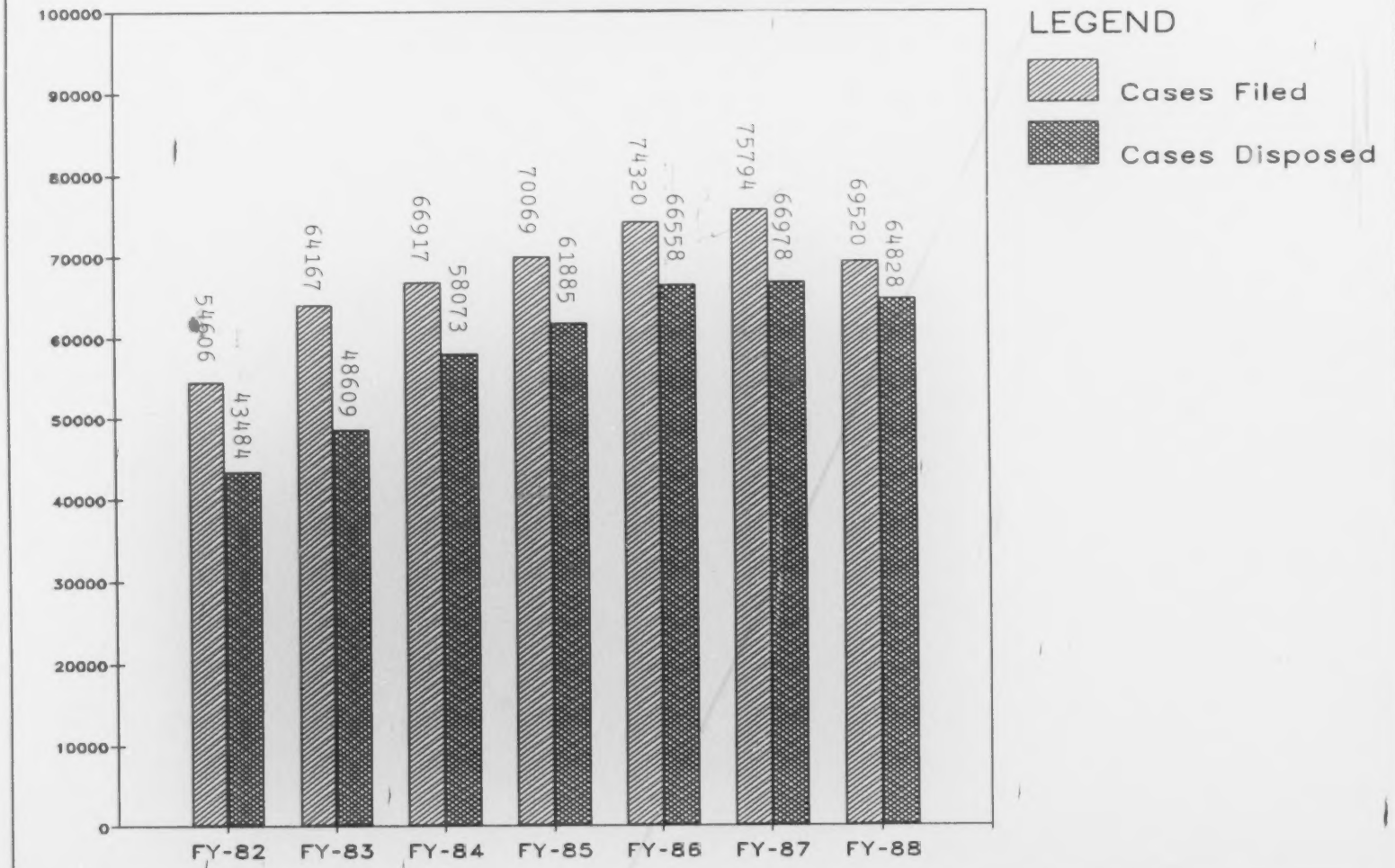
July 1, 1987 • June 30, 1988

	Total Dispositions	Nonjury Trials	Jury Trials	Guilty Pleas	Dismissed
Felony	**24,323**	**759**	**870**	**15,227**	**7,467**
D.U.I.	2,216	69	44	1,955	148
Other	22,107	690	826	13,272	7,319

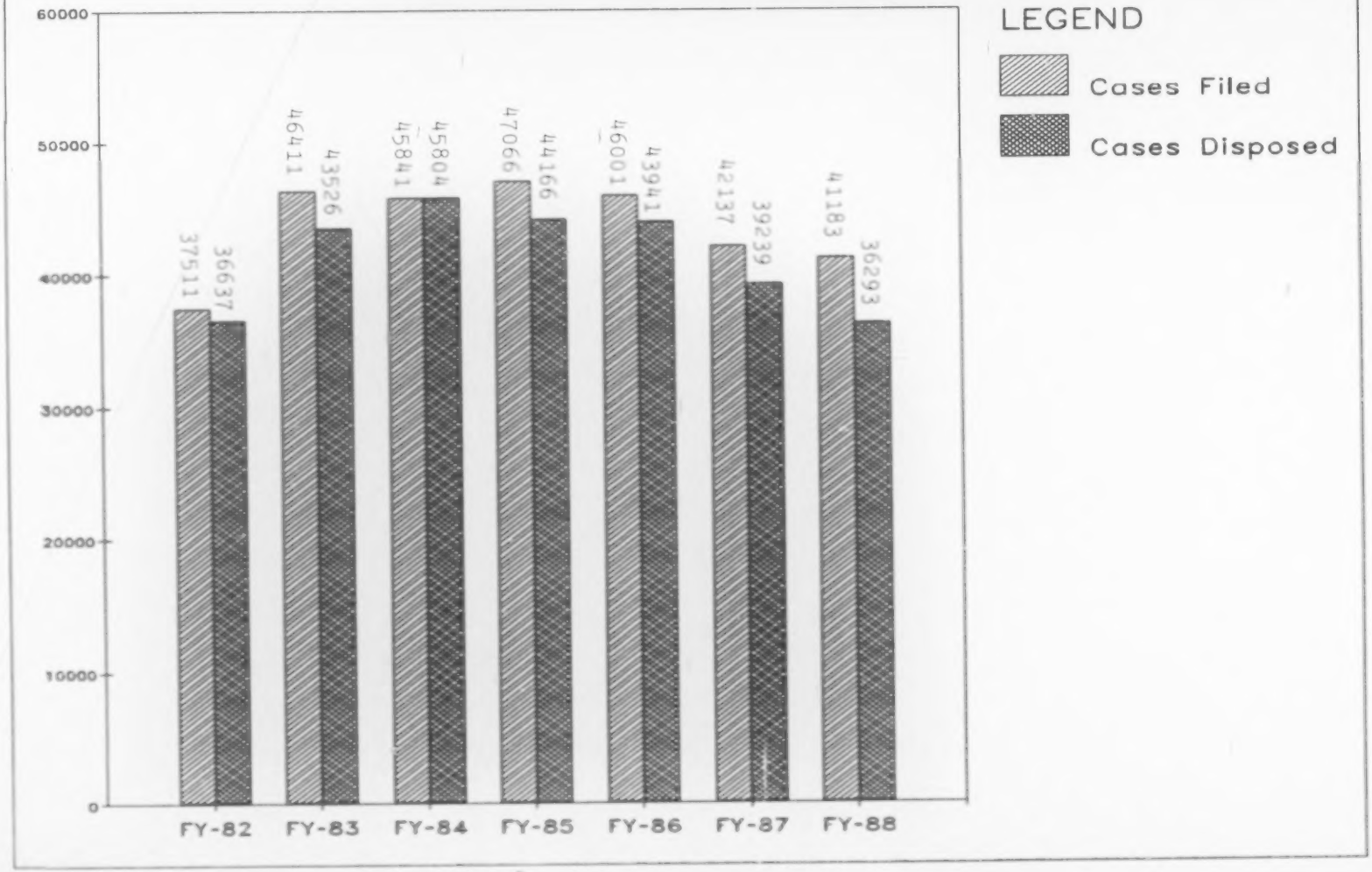
	Total Dispositions	Nonjury Dispositions	Jury Trials	Guilty Pleas	Bond Forfeitures	Dismissed
Misdemeanor	**212,652**	**8,161**	**241**	**136,977**	**29,406**	**37,867**
D.U.I.	9,500	398	34	7,662	108	1,298
Traffic	176,102	6,491	39	112,984	27,902	28,686
Other	27,050	1,272	168	16,331	1,396	7,883

* For statistical information for each county, refer to the Annual Report Statistical Appendix

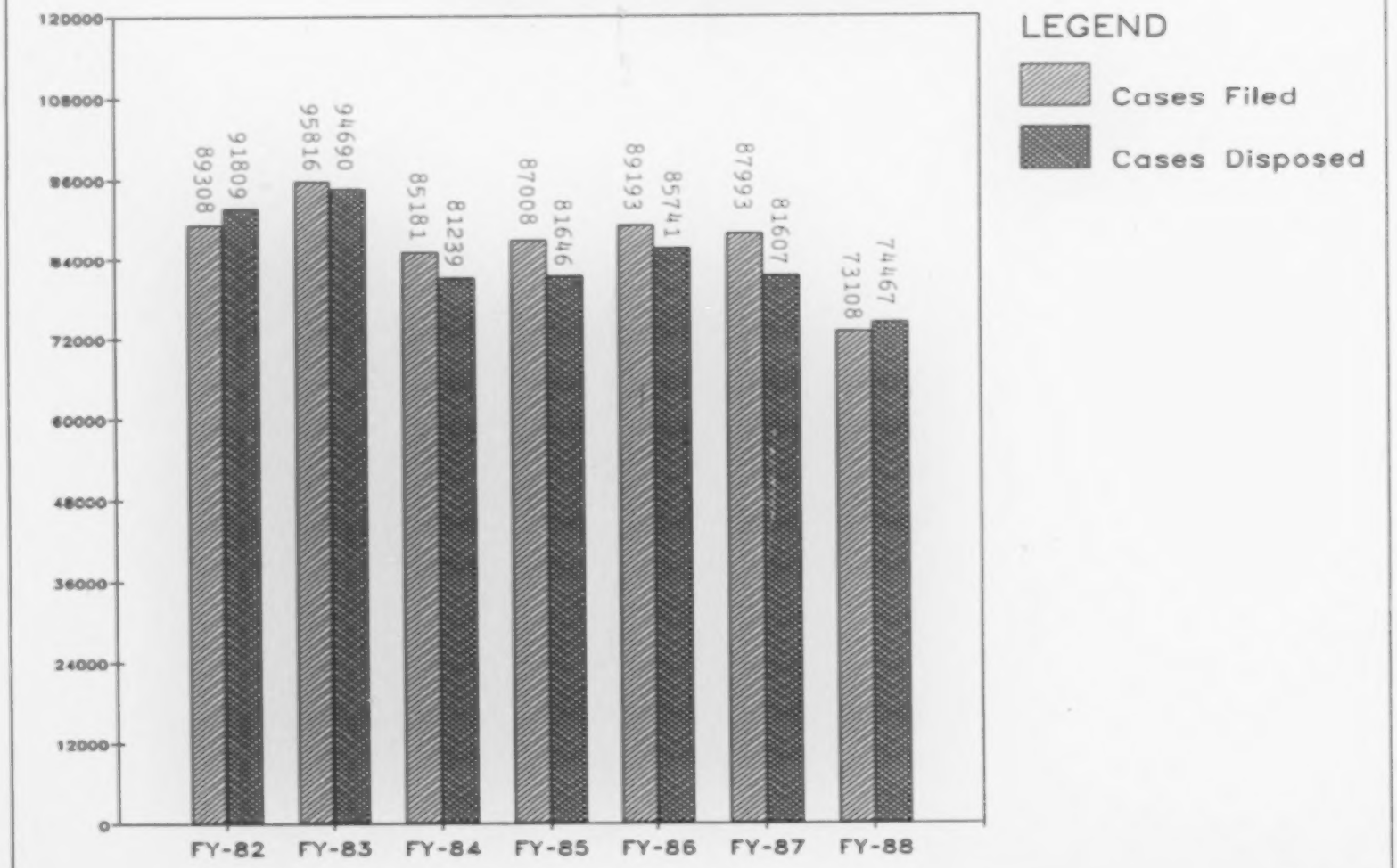
District Court Statewide Totals — General Civil



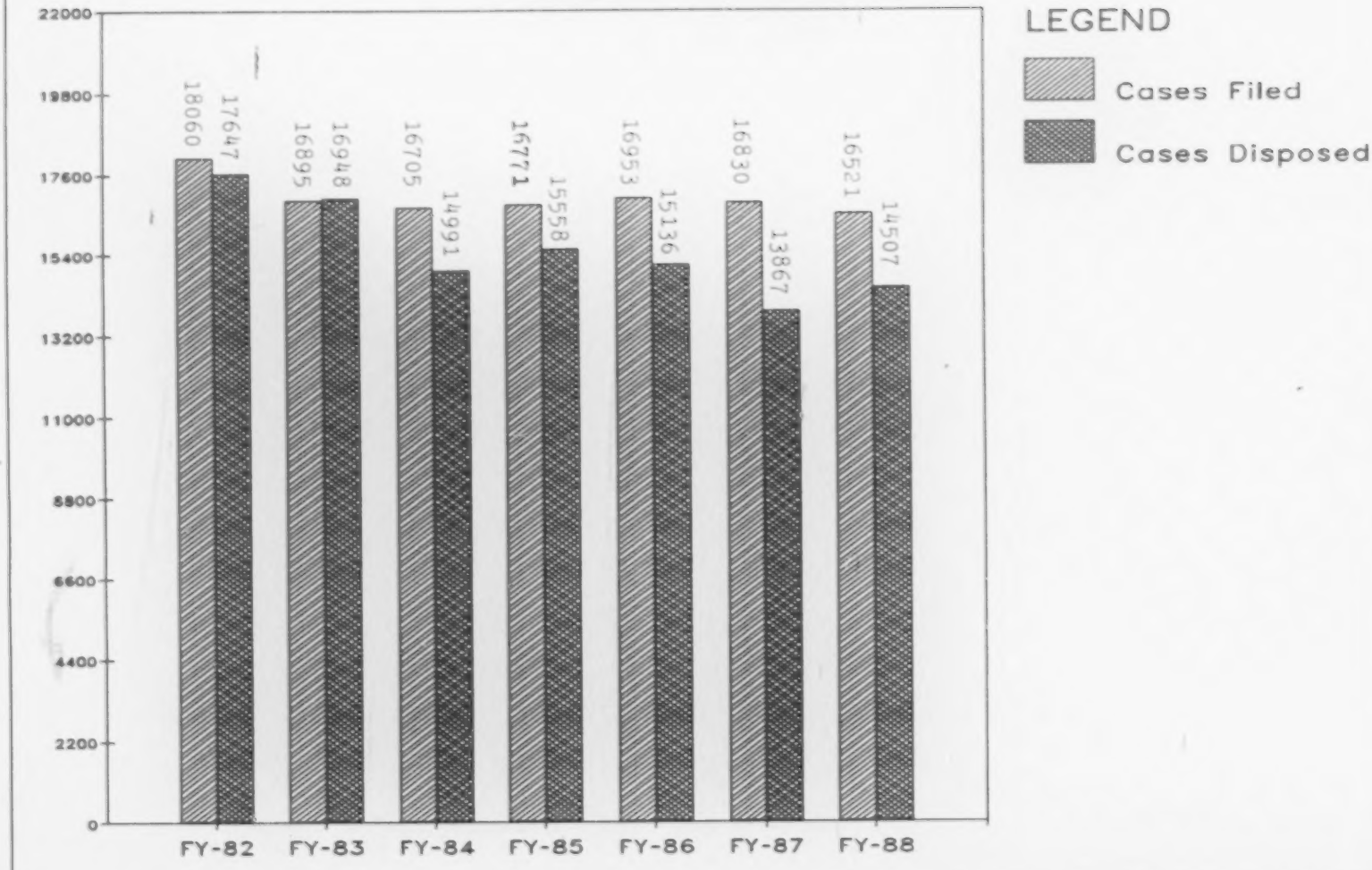
District Court Statewide Totals — Domestic Relations



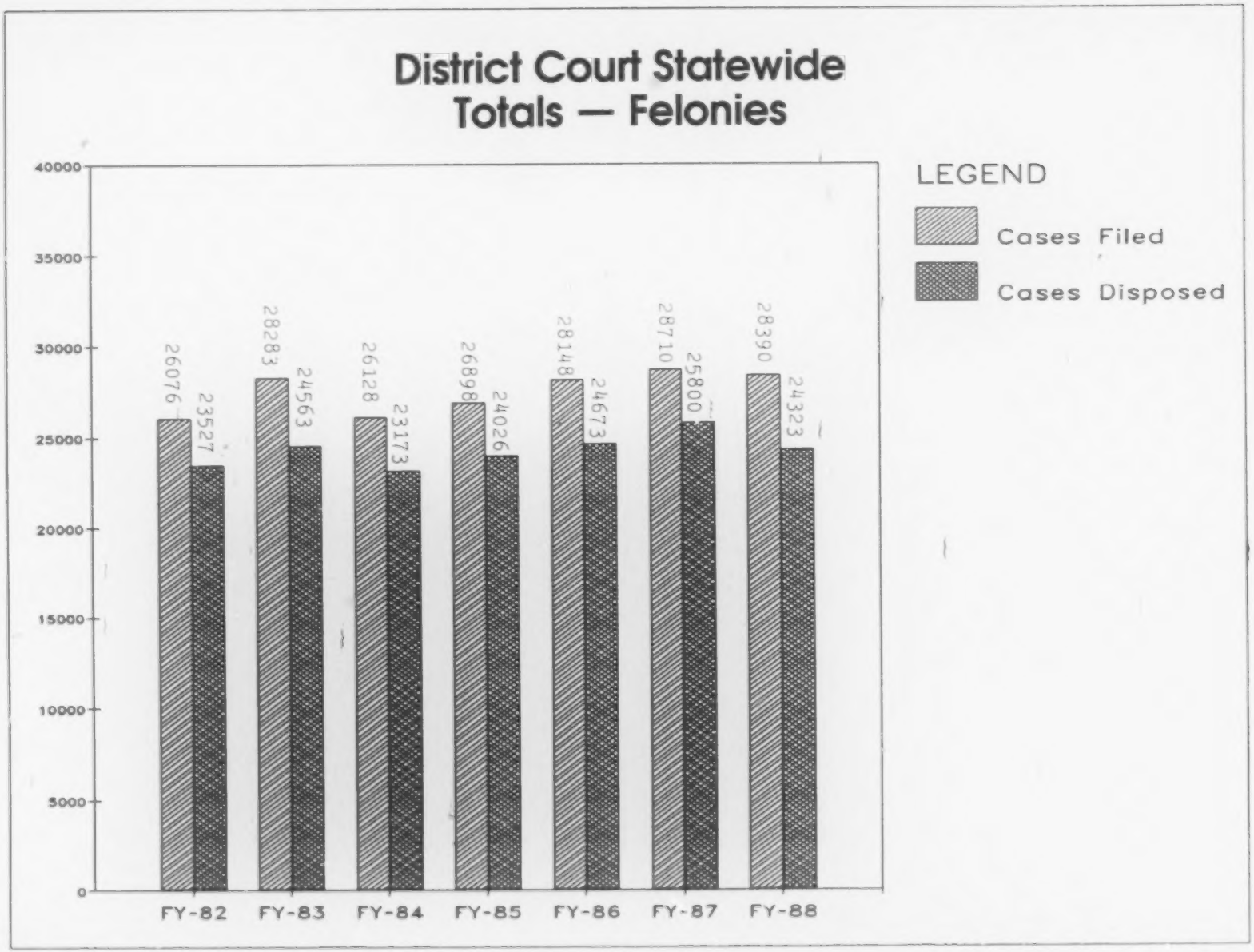
District Court Statewide Totals — Small Claims



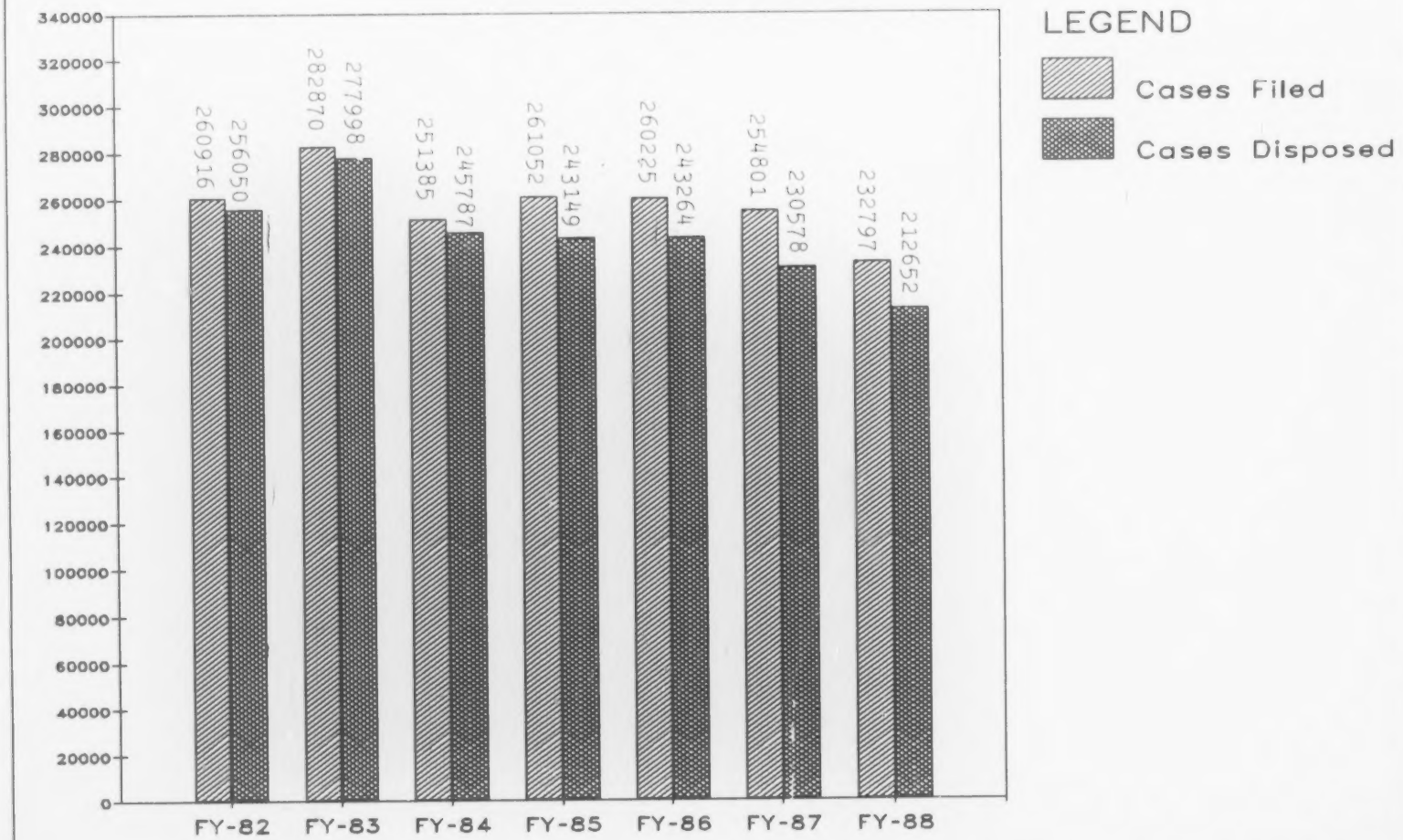
District Court Statewide Totals — Probate



District Court Statewide Totals — Felonies



District Court Statewide Totals — Misdemeanors



(Including Misdemeanor Traffic)

Population and Cases Per Judge

By Judicial Districts
FY-88

Judicial District	Authorized Judgeships	District Population	Population Per Judge	Rank	District Case Filings	Cases Filed Per Judge	Rank
1	5	32,896	6,579	25	6,196	1,239	26
2	8	67,180	8,398	24	11,346	1,418	25
3	6	69,263	11,544	19	9,944	1,657	19
4	13	150,834	11,603	18	25,765	1,982	13
5	12	171,396	14,283	10	22,129	1,844	16
6	5	70,395	14,079	13	10,938	2,188	11
7	29	568,933	19,618	2	80,450	2,774	4
8	4	61,425	15,356	8	12,469	3,117	1
9	5	89,316	17,863	3	14,858	2,972	2
10	3	39,327	13,109	15	5,047	1,682	18
11	4	59,599	14,900	9	6,115	1,529	22
12	6	93,711	15,619	7	15,581	2,597	7
13	4	56,816	14,204	11	7,847	1,962	14
14	28	485,903	17,354	4	70,604	2,522	9
15	12	188,748	15,729	6	32,142	2,679	5
16	5	61,548	12,310	17	8,033	1,607	21
17	5	65,127	13,025	16	10,734	2,147	12
18	4	56,086	14,022	14	10,319	2,580	8
19	3	30,535	10,178	22	5,738	1,913	15
20	8	84,132	10,517	21	14,130	1,766	17
21	9	181,320	20,147	1	26,165	2,907	3
22	8	74,409	9,301	23	11,697	1,462	24
23	5	81,840	16,368	5	13,282	2,656	6
24	10	109,310	10,931	20	15,248	1,525	23
25	3	18,789	6,263	26	4,916	1,639	20
26	4	56,452	14,113	12	9,826	2,457	10
TOTALS	**208**	**3,025,290**	--------	--	**461,519**	--------	--
		STATE AVERAGE	**14,545**			**2,219**	

The Oklahoma Judicial Conference

The Oklahoma Judicial Conference is an organization whose membership is comprised of active and retired members of the judiciary in the State of Oklahoma. The purpose of the Judicial Conference is to provide continuing judicial education and training to its members, assistance to the Legislature concerning matters affecting the trial courts, and foster communications among all levels of the state judiciary.

The Judicial Conference has three active committees. They are the Legislative, Program and Education, and Judges Helping Judges Committees.

The Oklahoma Judicial Conference meets biannually for educational programs and administrative responsibilities. The officers serve one year terms, assuming their responsibilities at the beginning of every calendar year.

OFFICERS

President	Honorable Edward C. Cunningham District Judge 26th Judicial District
President-Elect	Honorable Gary L. Lumpkin District Judge 20th Judicial District
Vice-President	Honorable Gordon R. Melson District Judge 22nd Judicial District
Vice-President	Honorable Janice P. Dreiling Associate District Judge Washington County
Vice-President	Honorable Jacqueline P. Duncan Special Judge Custer County
Secretary-Treasurer	Honorable Steven W. Taylor Associate District Judge Pittsburg County
O.B.A. Delegate	Honorable Jane P. Wiseman District Judge 14th Judicial District
O.B.A. Delegate	Honorable Glen D. Adams Associate District Judge Garfield County
O.B.A. Delegate	Honorable David Winslow District Judge 14th Judicial District
O.B.A. Delegate	Honorable James Wilkinson Associate District Judge Major County